

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 121.—Vol. V.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1837.

[PRICE 6D.]

SHARES IN WHEAL HARRISON LEAD, SILVER, AND COPPER MINE.—Situated on the banks of the river Lynher, in the Parish of St. Stephen, county of Cornwall.—divided into 512 Shares. One quarter to be distributed, or, if required, six Lodges have already been discovered in the North and South Lodes, containing lead and silver of good quality, produce for twenty for lead, and six grains of silver to one ounce of lead. In the six fathoms, twenty tons have been excavated, leaving the back and bottom, which might be wrought at a tribute of 3s. for 20s. One of the Copper Mines, six feet big, from indications bids fair to make great returns. A quay has been erected, 140 feet in length, a horse-whim, dressing-floors, and other requisite buildings necessary for mining operations. All particulars had, plans of the Mine, and specimens of the ore seen, on application to WILLIAM TRENER, Jun., Agent and Share Broker, No. 50, Threadneedle-street, London; or MR. THOMAS GREGORY, Octagon, Plymouth; or the Agent of the Mine.

DEMAND FOR MINE SHARES.—Since his last application, WILLIAM TRENER, Jun., is happy in having it in his power to assist to his Friends, and the Public generally, that a great improvement has taken place in the share Market, and as he feels confident considerable business will be doing in Shares next Spring, he calls upon them not to allow the opportunity to escape for purchasing on advantageous terms.—Communications to be made (if by letter, post-paid) to the offices, 50, Threadneedle-street, London. December 16.

TO MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CORN-FACTORS, &c.—TO BE LET or SOLD, in parts or the whole, a very eligible and spacious premises, situated at MILL-WALL, Poplar, consisting of 2 EXTENSIVE OPEN SHEDS to the River, with good depth of water; several large, well-built WAREHOUSES, containing numerous Floors, one of which has been recently fitted up as a Corn Mill, with a powerful New Steam-Engine attached; a Gentlemenly MODERN RESIDENCE, with a Coach-house and Stabling for a Principal, and several GOOD TENEMENTS for a Foreman, &c. Further particulars may be obtained by letters (post-paid), addressed to R. B. Fenchurch-street.

CYLMORGANSHIRE.—To be LET on LEASE, and entered upon immediately, the VEINS of COAL, Stone Coal and Cannel, under those names called Ynys-y-Geinon, Ynys-y-Ci, Pen-y-graig, Pen-y-graig, and Craig Forest, situated in the Parish of Killybeggie, containing upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES. Two veins have been opened and worked by level. There is no coal-pit required, the roof being excellent. There is a railroad communicating with the Swansea Canal, which is distant about 400 yards from the colliery, and from hence to the seaport of Swansea is ten miles. The celebrated Cogan vein of stone lies under the whole of this estate, and there is an engine erected over it, and it sunk thirty-five yards, being more than half the calculated distance from the vein.—For further particulars, and view of the sections and plans, apply to Mr. Thomas Thomas, Solicitor, Swansea.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.—At a Special General Meeting, held on the 14th inst., it was proposed that a Call of Five Shillings per Share be made, to which an amendment was proposed, that a Special General Meeting be convened for the 28th December next, in order to take into consideration the state of the Mine, and the expediency of abandoning the same. On a Division the amendment was lost, and a Ballot was demanded. The motion for a Call was then put and carried, on which a Ballot was also demanded. The Directors do, therefore, hereby give Notice, that they appoint the said BALLOTS to be taken at the Office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., between the hours of Eleven and Three. At the same Meeting, it was resolved unanimously, that the holders of all Shares now in a condition of Forfeiture, be entitled to reclaim the same, provided the Call or Calls due thereon be paid on or before the 28th December. Adam's-court, Dec. 14. W. CODNER, Secretary.

CORNUBIAN LEAD AND SILVER MINE, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, in the county of Cornwall.—The Directors hereby give notice, that to meet the expense of erecting a powerful Steam-Engine permanently to work this Mine, an INSTALLMENT of TEN SHILLINGS per share is required to be paid within thirty days from this date, either to the Western District Banking Company, Devonport and Truro; or to Mr. John Richards, Cornubian Mine Office, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, London. In default thereof the shares will be FORFEITED, as specified in the conditions on the scrip. It is essential that the holders of shares do have the payment noted on the scrip, and give the receiver a written list of the numbers for which they pay that the same may be registered. By order of the Directors, R. LAWS, Secretary. Devonport, November 30.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.—The shareholders are reminded, that all shares upon which the Fifth Call of Thirty Shilling per share (making in the whole the sum of Nine Pounds per share), due on the 25th of November last, shall remain unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from that date, will become absolutely FORFEITED. December 12. THOMAS CROSS, Manager. N.B. The call to be paid to Messrs. Masterman and Co., London; or to Messrs. B. Heywood and Co., Manchester—and to no other party or parties whatsoever.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for payment of the Calls still remaining due upon the shares in this Company, is EXTENDED to the 28th day of December next; and that all the Shares upon which the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Calls, with interest thereon, shall not on or before such day be paid at the office of the Company, 2, St. Mildred's-court, London, will, on the following day, be declared absolutely Forfeited. London, Nov. 24. (Signed) HALL, THOMPSON and SEWELL.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company hereby give notice, that the shares on which the Call of One Pound, due on the 4th of September last, is not paid on or before the 19th inst., will on that day become absolutely FORFEITED. London, December 6.

PERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for payment of the Calls still remaining due upon the shares in this Company, is EXTENDED to the 28th day of December next; and that all the Shares upon which the Second, Third, and Fourth Calls, with interest thereon, shall not on or before such day be paid at the office of the Company, 2, St. Mildred's-court, London, will, on the following day, be declared absolutely Forfeited. London, Nov. 24. (Signed) HALL, THOMPSON, and SEWELL.

ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to a Resolution carried on the creation of Three Thousand New Shares in this Company, on the 14th April last, to the effect, That such of the said Three Thousand New Shares as shall not have been taken by the 10th of May, should, after that day, be held at the option of the holders of New Shares, *pro rata*, upon the same terms, and at such time as the Board might determine. It has been resolved, that each holder of the said New Shares shall, on the payment of £1 per Share, be entitled to an equal number of the said Shares, on or before the 1st of January next. By order of the Board, T. V. WILLIAMS, Secretary. 37, Old Broad-street, Dec.

ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that any NEW SHARES (created on the 14th April last) in this Company upon which the Fifth Call of One Pound per Share, due on the 25th ult., be not paid on or before the 23d inst., will be liable to FORFEITURE. By order of the Board, T. V. WILLIAMS, Secretary. 37, Old Broad-street, Dec. 15.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.—A DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company for the half-year ending the 1st of September last, payable on or after the 1st day of February, 1838, at No. 43, Dame-street, and by Mr. James Mollan, No. 22, Tokenhouse-yard, London. Dublin, 7th December, 1837.

WHEAL SUSAN TIN & COPPER MINING COMPANY. Capital £10,000, in 4000 shares of £2 10s. each.—Deposit £1 per Share. DIRECTORS. J. K. Devonshire, Esq. E. Oswald, Esq. E. Garland, Esq. Resident Director—F. Daniell, Esq. Secretary—Mr. W. Trener, Jun. BANKERS. Sir John William Lubbock, Bart., Lubbock, Forster, and Co., London. Messrs. Williams, Williams, and Co., Bankers, Truro. No application for shares in this Company will be received after the 5th January, 1838; and those parties who have applied, and are approved of by the Directors, may receive the Scrip on payment of the Deposit, between the hours of Eleven and Three, on Friday, the 12th January, at the office of the Company, 50, Threadneedle-street. By order of the Directors, WILLIAM TRENER, Jun., Secretary.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUZE, for BLASTING ROCKS in Mines, Quarries, and for Submarine operations. This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonies to its usefulness with which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the kingdom, they select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c. "I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuze; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this." Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Camborne Cornwall.

GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.

CALL OF THREE POUNDS PER SHARE. The Directors of the Great North of England Railway Company hereby give Notice, that a Call of Three Pounds per share on each of the shares of the said Company, has been made this day, which is to be paid on or before Wednesday, the 17th day of January, 1838, to the credit of Joseph Pease, Jun., Esq., M.P., the Company's Treasurer, at any of the following Banks, viz.:— In London Messrs. DREWETT and FOWLER. At Liverpool The Commercial Bank of Liverpool. At York The York City and County Banking Company. At Newcastle The Northumberland and Durham District Banking Company. At Shields Do. At Sunderland Do. At Durham Do. At Darlington Do. At Thirsk Messrs. BACKHOUSE and Company, or their Agents. At Northallerton Do. At Bishop Auckland Do. At Barnard Castle Do. Or may be remitted through any Country Banker to Messrs. DREWETT and FOWLER, London, to the credit of the Treasurer. Interest will be charged on all instalments not paid on the day named. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANCIS NEWBARN, Clerk to the Company. Great North of England Railway Office, 1, Arlington, Dec. 5.

GREAT ADVANTAGES offered by the UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, and 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, London.—This Company, established by Act of Parliament, affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an Insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate Premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the Policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interest at five per cent. annually, to be deducted at death, or may previously be paid off at convenience. It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should he at any time after effecting the insurance succeed to, or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies. Thus, a man of twenty-five years old may, by an annual payment of £28 16s. 3d. for the first five years, secure to his widow and children at his death payment of no less than £3000, subject only to the deduction of £144 1s. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid. This Company holds out, in various other respects, great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

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PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

MONDAY.
Wool, Olive Oil, and Indigo.—Petition from Bury, for repeal of duty thereon; ordered to lie on the table.
London and Greenwich Railway.—Petition for Bill; referred to select committee on petitions for private bills.
Merchant Shipping.—Petition of Lieut. Charles Evelyn Houghton, for consideration of his plans for improving the construction and equipment of merchant vessels; ordered to lie on the table.
Fishguard Harbour Act.—Petition from Tynemouth, for repeal of so much thereof as authorises the collection of a passing toll; ordered to lie on the table.
Public Buildings.—Address for "Copy of any correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of the Home Department and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and any public officer, on the subject of the presentation of the petition last session, praying that facilities might be granted to the people for free admittance to public national buildings, museums, and works of art."
Auction Duties.—Petition of Thomas Yeadell, for amendment of law; ordered to lie on the table.

TUESDAY.
Scientific and Literary Societies.—Petition of Members of the Royal Polytechnic Society, for exempting from taxation all buildings occupied exclusively by Scientific or Literary Societies; ordered to lie on the table.
Revenues of India.—Account ordered, "of all monies supplied from the Revenues of India since the return made to the order of the House of the 7th July, 1836, towards the payment of expenses in England, chargeable on those revenues, particularizing, as before, monthly and annually: 1. The amount of bills drawn by the court of directors on the several governments of India, in separate accounts of each Presidency, for monies paid into the London Treasury of the East India Company, with the rates of exchange at which such bills were issued. 2. The amount of remittances, in separate accounts, made by the several governments of India, and by the East India Company's agents in China, to the Court of Directors, specifying the duties of remittances as advised in the registers received from India, and the dates when the same were received into the London Treasury; whether the due payment of those remittances were protected by the hypothecation of goods, or by any other security, with the rates of exchange at which such remittances were made. 3. The amount of bills drawn by the East India Company's agents in China, with the rates of exchange at which such Bills were issued at Canton; also an account of remittances from India or China since the commencement of the present charter, in silk or any description of goods; specifying the invoice cost in Indian currency and in British sterling money, with a statement, if sold, of the net proceeds realised in London; also, an account of any remittances received into the London Treasury of the East India Company, in repayment of advances made in India on account of Her Majesty's Government; and also made applicable towards the payment of expenses in England chargeable on the revenues in India."

WEDNESDAY.
Patents for Inventions.—Order for Bill read and discharged.—Bill for amending the law and practice relating to Letters Patent for Inventions, ordered to be brought in by Mr. Mackinnon and Mr. Baines.
Patterns and Inventions.—Bill to encourage the advancement of the Arts by securing to individuals the benefits of their patterns and inventions for one year, ordered to be brought in by Mr. Mackinnon and Mr. Baines.

THURSDAY.
East India Company.—Accounts presented of the annual territorial revenues and disbursements of the Company for the years 1832-3, 1833-4, and 1834-5; with an estimate for the succeeding year; ordered to lie on the table.
Neapolis Cemetery.—Petition for Bill; referred to select committee on petitions for private bills.
Fishguard Harbour Act.—Petition from Belfast, for the repeal of the clauses therein imposing passing tolls; ordered to lie on the table.
Deptford and Dover Railway.—Motion made, and question proposed, "That there be laid before this House a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Thomas Green and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, respecting the claim of the said Thomas Green, in payment of services to the Deptford and Dover Railway Company; motion, by leave, withdrawn."

FRIDAY.
Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway.—Petition for bill; referred to the select committee on petitions for private bills.
Thames Improvement Company and Drainage Manure Association.—Petition for bill reported, and bill ordered to be brought in by the Earl of Euston and Mr. Wilberforce.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.
Lord MELBOURNE presented the following message from her Majesty:—"V. R.—Her Majesty, taking into consideration the provision made by law for the support of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Majesty's beloved mother, recommends this subject to the care and attention of their lordships, and relies with full confidence on the zeal and loyalty of the House of Lords to adopt such measures for the future provision of her Royal Highness as her rank and station, and her increased proximity to the throne, may seem to require"—which was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday.—Lord BROUGHAM complained that certain papers he had moved for, relating to the operation of the Slave Emancipation Act, had not been produced, and intimated that there was some disposition to delay their production. Lord GLENELG denied the imputation.—Lords SHAFTESBURY and DENMAN were appointed Deputy Speakers of the House of Lords in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.

TUESDAY.
Lord BROUGHAM moved for certain papers, to the production of which he believed the noble lord at the head of the Woods and Forests department had no objection—namely, for a return of the net produce of the Duchy of Cornwall in the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836, distinguishing that of each year, also the amount of fines received in those years, distinguishing each year's receipts, also the same two accounts for the Duchy of Lancaster. On the suggestion, however, of the Duke of WELLINGTON, he postponed his motion to Thursday next.—A return of the real value of exports to the West Indies and Mauritius for the last ten years up to January, 1837, was ordered on the motion of the learned lord.—The House took into consideration the Royal message for an increased provision to the Duchess of Kent, when it was resolved, "That Her Majesty be enabled to grant an additional yearly sum, not exceeding 8000*l.*, out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for a more adequate provision for Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent."

WEDNESDAY.
The House did not meet to-day.

THURSDAY.
Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the members of the Mechanics' Institute, praying the House to adopt some measure whereby the public buildings and works of art might be thrown open to the public free of expense. A conversation of some length took place upon a question put by Lord Brougham, relative to the production of certain returns relative to the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall: no motion, however, was made.—The Juries' Quarter Sessions Summoning Bill was read a second time.

FRIDAY.
The committee on the Municipal Corporations' Declaration Bill was postponed.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition in favour of the Bill before their lordships for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.
Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Leader, that Lord Gosford, for some time past, had expressed a desire to resign his situation; and that lately dispatches had been sent to him informing him that he was at liberty to return home. The government of Canada, on the departure of Lord Gosford, would devolve on Sir John Colborne, and no successor to Lord Gosford had been appointed.—Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice, that as the further consideration of Mr. Buller's Bill respecting convicts, which had been postponed till after Christmas, he would lay upon the table on the very first day after the recess a Bill on the same subject, which would be substantially the same as that which he had formerly obtained leave to introduce. He also gave notice, that immediately after the recess, he would bring forward a Bill for abolishing religious tests

as a qualification for office.—Lord MORPETH, in answer to a question from Mr. Colquhoun, read a letter signed by Mr. Drummond, in which it was stated that the Lords Justices had received a memorial, signed by several respectable inhabitants of the city of Waterford, complaining of a violent outrage committed in the cathedral of that city, and that they had directed him to inform the memorialists that no time should be lost in commencing a full inquiry into the truth of their complaints.—Sir F. BURDETT renewed the notice of motion he had formerly given for an investigation into the circumstances of the affray at Rathcormack.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Parrott, that it was the intention of Government to introduce this session a measure respecting Ecclesiastical Courts.—The second reading of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was postponed till Friday.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated, in answer to a question from Sir G. Sinclair, that a Bill on the subject of the Irish Church would be introduced after the recess.—Lord MORPETH said, in answer to a question from Mr. Barron, that it was his intention to introduce a Bill for the regulation of the Irish Sea Fisheries generally, but that he did not mean to propose any separate legislation with respect to Salmon Fisheries.—Mr. BARRON then gave notice that he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the fishing for salmon in the rivers Nore, Suir, and Shannon.—Mr. RICE stated, in answer to a question from Sir F. Trench, that reports relative to the improvement of the navigation of the Shannon had just arrived in town, and would be laid on the table to-morrow.—A message from HER MAJESTY to the same effect as that communicated to the House of Lords was communicated to the Commons by Lord J. RUSSELL.—The House went into committee on the Civil List Acts, when Mr. RICE proposed resolutions carrying into effect the recommendations of the Select Committee on the Civil List.—The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on the 16th February.—The LORD-ADVOCATE obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the Sheriff Courts in Scotland, and a bill to alter the duties of the Lords Ordinary and the establishment of clerks and officers of the Courts of Sessions and for Commissions of Tiends in Scotland.—On the motion of Mr. GRIMSDITCH, returns were ordered of the population of each of the several unions formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, which comprise the manufacturing towns of Nottingham, Manchester, the Potteries, Stockport, Macclesfield, Oldham, Ashton, Bolton, Bury, Blackburn, and Preston, the respective dates when each of those unions was established, the number of workhouses used in each union, the number of paupers relieved in each union during each quarter, up to the 29th September, 1837, distinguishing the number of paupers who have received out-door relief and those who have been relieved in the workhouse in each of such unions.

TUESDAY.

Several petitions were presented, some of considerable public importance; among them one signed by 20,000 inhabitants of Glasgow, complaining of the delay in bringing to trial five of the Glasgow weavers who have been imprisoned since June last, on a charge of conspiracy to raise the rate of wages.—Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice, that on the motion for going into committee on the Irish Poor Bill, if it were intended to persevere with it in its present shape, he should move as an amendment, that it be committed on that day six months.—Lord WORSLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend an act of the 13th year of the reign of King George III., for the better cultivation, improvement, and regulation of the common arable fields, waste, and commons of pasture in this kingdom; also a bill to amend an act passed in the 6th and 7th years of the reign of King William IV., for facilitating the enclosure of open and arable fields in England and Wales.—Mr. LYNCH obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable married women, with the consent of their husbands, to pass their interests in chattels personal.—Several returns relative to East India affairs were ordered.—Mr. LYNCH obtained leave to bring in three bills connected with the disposition of landed property in Ireland.—Mr. BORTHWICK moved for a copy of the convention of Evora Monte, and of some letters connected with it.—Mr. A. WHITE's motion respecting the administration of the Poor Law Act in the Sunderland Union was agreed to.—Mr. HUME obtained leave to bring in two bills—one for the regulation of election expenses; the other for the management of county rates.—On the motion of Mr. RICE leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the Slave Trade Compensation Act.

WEDNESDAY.

Sir G. GREY stated, in answer to a question from Mr. GLADSTONE, that it was the intention of Ministers to introduce a bill for the settlement of the government of New South Wales, and that it was not their intention to renew the temporary bill at present in force, which, however, had yet some time to run.—The second reading of the Recovery of Tenements Bill gave rise to a short discussion, in the course of which the measure was denounced as a landlord's bill, and one that bears oppressively on tenants. The result was, that the bill, having been read a second time, was ordered to be referred to a select committee.—The Parliamentary Electors and Freemen Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—In answer to a question from Mr. Serjeant Jackson, as to whether the Government intended to introduce any change into the present system of national education in Ireland, Lord MORPETH said, that it was intended to adopt a regulation by which the conscientious objections of many Protestants to sending their children to the national schools would be removed.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. Hume, stated that the grant of 21,000*l.* per annum to the Duke of Cumberland was for life, and that there was no power less than an Act of Parliament, passed for the purpose, which could deprive that illustrious person of the grant. Mr. Hume then gave notice, that he would move for leave to bring in such a Bill early in February.—In answer to Colonel Sibthorp, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that there were certain charges on property kept up in England by the King of the Belgians; the overplus revenue (35,000*l.*) had been regularly paid into the Treasury every year. There had been paid in this way 137,000*l.*

THURSDAY.

Sir J. HOBHOUSE, in answer to Mr. Hume, said, with respect to the distribution of the prize money on account of the late war in India, its payment was in progress, that an order had been issued for defraying the demands in the first instance of those European officers and soldiers who were in India, and that then would be discharged the claims of those in England.—Mr. Serjeant TALPOND obtained leave to renew his bill, "To provide for the access of parents living apart from each other to their children of tender age," and also to bring in a bill to amend the law of copyright.—Mr. DENNISTOUN obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of Scotland regarding unequal modes of levying duties on spirits.

FRIDAY.

Lord SANDON presented a petition from ship-owners, merchants, and underwriters, for the establishment of a board to examine the fitness of masters to undertake the command of merchant vessels.—Mr. MACKINNON inquired whether the Government had any plan under consideration for steam communication between England and the West Indies? Mr. BARRING answered that the general question of steam communication with the colonies of this country had been raised, but that the Government had ventured to consider the smaller question only, that of interlocal steam communication between the different West India islands—this, he expected, would be carried into effect. He added, in consequence of Mr. Mackinnon's further inquiry, whether, if the larger communication were undertaken by private individuals, they might calculate on the support of the government? that it would depend on the nature of the plan.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. Hawes's inquiry, stated that, instead of adopting all the recommendations of the 9th revenue report, regarding the Post-office, the experiment of using penny stamped covers, agreeably to Mr. Hill's plan, was about to be tried; and that the lower rate of postage, that of 4*d.*, was about to be reduced to 2*d.*; and farther, that strict accounts would be kept of the working of each part of the plan, so as to ascertain whether the public really favoured the stamped-cover plan or not.—The House resolved into committee on the Civil List Bill.—The nomination of the pensions' committee was deferred till Monday.—The committee on the Duchess of Kent's Annuity Bill was also deferred.

NEWSPAPERS BY THE TWOPENNY POST.—The following explanation is given at the twopenny letter department of the General Post-office, of the meaning of the restrictive clause in the order for allowing newspapers to pass postage free. The words are—"Except in those cases where letters shall be posted and delivered within the limits for the time being of the General Post delivery." Now the present limits of the General Post delivery are a circle of three miles around the Post-office. Within these limits, if the newspaper be both posted and delivered, it will be still liable to pay a penny postage; but if posted within the limits, to be delivered beyond, or if posted beyond to be delivered within the limits, it will go post free. It will also go free if posted beyond, to be delivered at another place likewise beyond the limits.

POISONOUS WAX CANDLES.—Two of the peaceful manufacturers in Germany of those wax candles, which were said by the Westminster Medical Society to contain arsenic in their composition, and therefore to be deleterious to health, have addressed letters to the *Frankfort Journal*, denying in the most positive manner that arsenic, or any such substance, had been admitted to the making of these lights.

EARTHQUAKE.—The *Sydney Herald*, of August the 10th, contains an account of an earthquake which took place at the town of Newcastle, on the Hunter, on the 2d of July, which occasioned much consternation among the inhabitants. The shock was felt with the greatest severity in the more elevated situations. Persons who were sitting at the time say they felt as if they had been suddenly raised and then lowered.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

KELLEWERRIS MINING COMPANY.

LUBBOCK v. TRIBE.—Mr. MAULE and another learned counsel appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. PLATT for the defendant. This was an action brought by Sir John Lubbock and Co. against Mr. Tribe, an attorney, who had obtained a letter from the directors of the Kellewerris Mining Company to Lubbock and Co., ordering them to give to the bearer certificates for 100 shares in the Mining Company, upon payment of 1*l.* per share. Mr. Tribe went to Lubbock and Co. and obtained the shares, for which he gave a check for 100*l.* This check was lost by the Banking Company, and they accordingly wrote to Mr. Tribe, asking him to send them a fresh check, and indemnifying him against a double charge. Mr. Tribe wrote back word that he was going into the country, but would comply with their request as soon as he returned. Meanwhile Lubbock and Co. were called on for the 100*l.*, which they paid, without receiving a second check from Mr. Tribe. They, therefore, brought this action to recover the 100*l.* as money paid to his use. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100*l.*

DARLINGTON JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

SATURDAY.—DEC. 9.

MAUDE v. PIGOT.—This was an action to recover 1500*l.* on a bond, and the learned counsel (Mr. CRESWELL), in stating the case, said that the plaintiff was one of the directors of the Darlington Joint-Stock Banking Company, and the defendant's son carried on the business of a linen-factor. His debts to the company amounted to nearly 6000*l.*, and the defendant, who is his mother, joined in a bond to the company for 1500*l.*, and to recover this sum the present action was brought.

The defence was, that one of the partners in the bank was in holy orders at the time, and that, therefore, the bond was void.

The learned JUDGE said, that there was already a case on a plea of demurrer before the Court on that very point, and that the decision in that case would settle the present one.

The jury, under his lordship's direction, found for the plaintiff—Damages 1500*l.*, subject to the decision on the point of law.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

THURSDAY.—DEC. 14.

ELLIS v. THOMPSON.—This was an action for breach of contract under the following circumstances.—Mr. Ellis, in conjunction with a gentleman named Cross, was possessed of a lead mine in Shropshire, called the Bog Lead Mine, and an agreement was made by him with Messrs. Thompson and Co. in London, to take 200 tons of this lead at 22*l.* per ton. On account of some time having elapsed before the delivery of the lead, the defendant refused to take it. It was then sold, and Mr. Ellis was a loser to the amount of 1200*l.*, which was the sum at which the damages were laid.

The plaintiff called witnesses to prove that all possible dispatch had been used in the conveying of the lead from Shropshire to London, and that the delay was occasioned by the lowness of the water in the river Severn, and the want of vessels for carrying the lead.

The counsel for the defendant contended, that the delay was to be judged of by the average voyage of the vessels under the usual circumstances, and that as the lead was said at the time of the contract to be ready for shipment at Liverpool or Gloucester, the time occupied in conveying it from Shropshire to Gloucester, in which the chief delay took place, arising from want of water in the Severn, was not to be taken into the account at all as an excuse.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GUILDHALL.—DEC. 13.

STOCK EXCHANGE BARGAINS.

PAWLE v. GUNN.—This was an action for differences and commission, and was brought by the plaintiff, who is a broker on the Stock Exchange, against the defendant, who is a person of some property.

It appeared that the defendant had a wish to try his hand in stock-broking transactions, and he accordingly purchased sundry Portuguese and Spanish Bonds. He continued to do so until he got out of his depth, as it is technically termed, and then the Bonds were sold out at a loss. The result was, that the defendant had refused to pay the amount of the difference between the original purchase and the sum for which the Bonds were sold, which, together with commission, amounted to 662*l.* 17*s.*; in consequence of which refusal the plaintiff, who was the defendant's broker in the several transactions, brought this action to recover the above amount.

Mr. CORY appeared for the defendant, and cited a case to show that such transactions were illegal; and in his address to the jury, he argued upon the immorality of stock-broking matters, and urged that both upon the ground of illegality and upon that of immorality, the jury ought to give a verdict for his client.

The CHIEF JUSTICE decided that the legal objection argued was not a good objection; and as to the immorality of the transactions, he must observe, that he did not think the cause of morality would be advanced by making the broker pay the losses suffered by the plaintiff.

The jury, without hesitation, found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

THURSDAY.—DEC. 14.

CLARKE AND LEWIS v. ASHLEY AND OTHERS.—This was an action for work and labour, and for money paid by plaintiffs to defendant's use. The plaintiffs were newspaper agents, carrying on business in Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, and the defendants were Mr. Ashley, Colonel Dyson, Mr. Copeland, and Mr. Thompson, four gentlemen who had acted on the provisional committee of the "London and Portsmouth Direct Railway Company." It appeared that a person named Miller had been for some time previously engaged in endeavouring to form this company, which was established about the month of August, 1836, and of which he became the secretary. The plaintiffs had been employed to insert advertisements in the public newspapers in reference to this company, both previously and subsequently to its establishment, and the present action was brought to recover the sum paid for the advertisements subsequent to the establishment of the company and the appointment of the provisional committee, or which defendants were members, together with the charge of 5 per cent. on the outlay of money.

The case which the defendants now set up, in answer to the claim made against them, was, that inasmuch as they had passed a general resolution, of which Miller was aware, to the effect that the payment of all persons who might contract to supply them with goods, or might in any way deal with them, should depend upon the success of the company; and as they had never given him any authority to deal upon any other terms, and the company had proved entirely unsuccessful and had ceased to exist, they were not liable, and Miller was the only person who could be held responsible.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE left to the jury the only question in the case—whether the four defendants all jointly contracted with the plaintiffs. The jury, after a short deliberation, came to the conclusion that they did, and returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, for the full amount—700*l.*

STEAM-ENGINES.—Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, of Liverpool, are now building, and indeed, have nearly completed two particularly splendid steam-engines. They are marine engines, each of 110 horse-power, and are an order from the French government for a steam frigate now building. These engines do not present any particular novelty in the construction, nor, we believe, are they expected to excel in excellence many others constructed by that eminent house; but they are unsurpassed for compactness and beauty of proportion, combining those desiderata in mechanics—vast strength and power, with a minimum of size and weight, and are intended to possess to the eye a peculiar elaborateness of finish, the whole of the exterior being as highly polished as the working parts.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Within the last week two new rooms have been opened to the public, in the gallery on the west side of the building, over the gallery of antiquities, the approach to which is from a spacious stone staircase at the extremity of the latter. One of these is devoted to Etruscan antiquities, several of which have been removed from the room known as Sir William Hamilton's collection; and the other expressly to the monuments and records of ancient Egypt. Of these there are several mummies and mummy-cases, the names of the owners of which have, as far as could be deciphered from the hieroglyphics, been attached to them, some of the latter are very rare and curious. The collection has lately received many rare additions of the household furniture and implements of this interesting nation, and amongst the most singular relics must not be omitted those votive offerings which were placed within their vaults to nurture the spirit on its passage to the other world. One of these relics, along with a basket of fruit and different varieties of bread, consists of three baked fowls, which are as firm and attenuated as the bodies of those for whose nutriment they were furnished. These two rooms form part of the suite which will extend over the new library and reading-rooms, which are now ready for occupation; and the books will be removed to the former in the course of a few days. As this will be a task of some time and trouble, and in order to facilitate the re-arrangement of so extensive a library, it is understood that the reading-rooms will be closed to readers for a short period.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—TUESDAY.

ALLEGED GREAT ABUSES IN THE COAL TRADE.

Alderman HARMER earnestly called the attention of the Court to a memorial, representing that most extensive abuses, which indicated vast public injury, existed in the present regulations of the coal trade, which were stated to be a direct contravention of the Act of Parliament which had passed some time ago to remedy the errors and defects of the system. After having repeated and commented upon some of the statements in the memorial, he moved that it should be read. It was as follows:—

"TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR AND COURT OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF LONDON, THE MEMORIAL OF THOMAS BRADFIELD, COAL INSPECTOR, NO. 1, DERRY-STREET, PARLIAMENT-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

"Showeth,—That the attention of your memorialist has been called to the crowded state of the river Thames by the colliers, and the many accidents which in consequence of the weather have lately taken place. That he, having been accustomed to the coal trade during the last forty years, has devoted, during many years, his time and much of his property in endeavouring to correct these and other abuses. That he has furnished government, both Houses of Parliament, and the corporation of London, from time to time, with information upon the subject, which he flatters himself has caused many material alterations in the laws, and been of great benefit to the public and honest dealer in coals.

"Your memorialist has to call the attention of your court to the extraordinary way by which the collier ships are delayed in the port of London, and the great danger and inconvenience arising therefrom. The cargoes of many ships being sold, and the ships waiting to be delivered, are compelled to remain loaded for want of a sufficient number of persons being appointed as weighers, and at this time nearly 500 collier ships are waiting in the river for the market under the present disgraceful regulations in that market by the factors and buyers. A class of persons (factors), and others (buyers), interested in the trade by high prices, appoint a limited number of weighers, and take especial care that the number shall be so small that the merchants are frequently in want of coals to supply their customers, thus enhancing the price and inconveniencing the trade. It is well known that many fair-dealing merchants purchase coals at great disadvantage, when they do not actually want them, that they may have a supply when they do. Your memorialist begs to call your attention to the statute of the 1st and 2nd of his late Majesty, c. 76, s. 32, 33 and 34, which authorises and requires the Court of Aldermen to make by-laws to regulate the coal market, and all persons coming thereto or transacting business therein. Your memorialist regrets to state that no such laws have been made pursuant to that statute, although your memorialist did present a memorial to your court twelve months ago upon the subject; that a class of persons, connected in various ways with the coal trade, have assumed to themselves generally the power of regulating what quantity of coals shall be brought into the market for sale, and also the delivery from the ships, contrary to the meaning of the aforesaid statute. Your memorialist begs to state, for your information, the consequences of the above regulations, that the ship *Hawthorn*, Captain Doughty, remained in the river Thames, in the last twelve months, 269 days, and made thirteen voyages to the north, which proves that one half of the ships could bring all the coals required for the London market, if that market was as open and free as the law now required it to be; and the public would have their coals delivered full five shillings per ton less in price. At present, the shipowners are able to pay the crews in idleness, while the ships obstruct the navigation of the river in the most important parts by thus keeping the coals out of the market, and enhancing the price to a large number of people who are ill able to pay it.

"That your memorialist is only performing a duty to the public in making this statement to your court; and your memorialist begs to submit that you will be pleased to take it into your consideration, and make such by-laws as are authorised by the aforesaid statute, which may be the means of preventing the river Thames from being over-crowded, the public from being imposed upon by interested persons in the coal trade, and put an end to the mal-practices of the individuals above-mentioned; and that you should be pleased to appoint (if you think proper) a sufficient number of weighers, so as to prevent the ships being delayed unnecessarily after their cargoes have been sold."

Alderman HUMPHREY denied that the memorial contained a true statement of the case, and observed upon the exaggerations and inconsistencies with which he contended it abounded, particularly in the case of the *Hawthorn*.

The MEMORIALIST said that he had all the facts on that point from the mate of the vessel. As to the other facts, charging misconduct and dishonesty upon certain parties engaged in the coal trade, they were matters of his own observation, and which no lover of truth could deny.

Alderman HARMER said, that though the memorialist might be mistaken in some points, no doubt existed as to his correctness in others, and the subject was one which called loudly for the interference of the Court. He (Alderman Harmer) had frequently observed the persons employed in colliers for days off Greenwich, idling and annoying the inhabitants, because they had nothing to do.

Alderman HUMPHREY declared that there was no want of weighers in the river.

Alderman HARMER—Can you deny that hundreds of vessels are constantly waiting in the river?

Alderman HUMPHREY.—I do deny that they are waiting for weighers. You cannot compel me to sell my coals any more than you can compel me to sell any other commodity.

Sir PETER LAURIE said it was evident that the supply of coals was kept back in order to raise the price.

Alderman HARMER.—I consider that strong ground exists for sending the question to a committee for examination, and I accordingly move to that effect.

Alderman WILSON.—I most cordially second the motion, and I rejoice, for the sake of the public, that the question has been brought forward.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Court adjourned.

THE COAL QUESTION.—We understand that a deputation of colliers was last week sent from the Lothians, to a colliery beyond the Firth, from which the Edinburgh committee are at present procuring coal, to induce the men to make a stand for higher wages. The deputation was appointed at a meeting of colliers held at Dalkeith on Wednesday last, of which meeting we have reason to believe the Mid-Lothian coal-proprietors were cognisant. The deputation told the workmen whom they visited, that Edinburgh was their market, and that they had no right to send coals there. Can any thing be conceived more crafty, unfair, and scandalous than this? Foiled in their unhallowed combination, against the pockets of the public, the proprietors, as a last resource, now connive at the attempts of their men, if they do not in fact aid and instruct them, to cajole and intimidate the workmen at other collieries where the same system does not prevail, into measures intended to prevent fair competition, and bolster up their own monopoly. But they will not succeed. We shall keep an eye on their proceedings; and shall publish every case which comes under our notice, in order to let the public see who are their enemies.—*Scotsman*.

GEOLOGY.—A remarkably accurate and detailed memoir has been sent to the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Paillette, concerning the geology of the western part of the province of Bretagne. This gentleman, having held an official situation in the mines of Poullaouën and Huelgoat, has profited by the opportunities thus afforded him to a great extent, and given the most exact mineral topography of several cantons of complicated structure, with a fidelity and patience which will prove of much benefit to science. Besides the memoir, there are four excellent geological maps, laid down with the utmost precision, and one of the conclusions to which M. Paillette has been led is, that all rocks of igneous origin have accidentally modified the sedimentary soils, according to circumstances which are unknown. The modifications produced by granite are a crystalline appearance, a development of the characteristics of talc, and the formation of garnets, staurolites; and those occasioned by porphyry are generally simple induration, sonorosity, and feldspathic injections. To this memoir M. Paillette has added a series of the most ingenious experiments, by which he wishes to prove the agency of electro-chemical phenomena in the daily formation of minerals in the different veins of Bretagne, and the Academy have requested him to continue his observations, in the full persuasion that they may lead to good results.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—The members of the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution of South Shields, held their annual meeting on Tuesday evening last, in the beautiful Hall of the Institution. Dr. Winterbottom occupied the chair. The library consists of 1600 volumes of the best works, new and old. A splendid glass case, for the reception of natural curiosities, was presented to the Institution on the same evening, by R. W. Swinburne, Esq., of Cleadon Cottage.—*Durham Advertiser*.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MINE DUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In reply to your questions on the above subject, inserted in your Number of the 9th instant, I beg to offer the following for the information of your correspondent:—In England, the Crown receives 5 per cent. on all tin raised in Cornwall and Devonshire, but not on any other metal. In Spain, Mexico, Peru, and Chili, the Crown and the Republics receive 5 per cent. on all metallic ores raised, and on the gold found in a natural state. The dues in Cuba are the same, but the Government of that island permit the working of the copper mines of Cobre, near St. Jago, for ten years free from all duties, and afterwards 5 per cent. to be paid. The Brazilian Government has given permission to work several extensive mining districts free from all duties. In several parts of Germany the same free privileges are also granted, the Governments being satisfied with the benefits derived by the introduction of foreign capital.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A CORRESPONDENT.

SOUTH TOWAN MINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—As a shareholder in the South Towan mine, I was pleased to see a letter, dated the 29th ultimo, on the subject, from Castle Cary, and naturally concluded that it would have elicited some information for the shareholders generally; but the purser, Mr. Kite's reply, is anything but satisfactory, and very off-handed for a servant of the company. Where are the gentlemen to be found who hold the scrip shares in trust? The increase of the amount in the monthly sale is so trifling, as not to be calculated in itself to inspire much confidence in the concern; and it would be much more in place if Mr. Kite, in his reply, had condescended to say wherein the improvements which he alludes to are to be found, by reporting upon the appearances of the lode in the different levels, shafts, &c. As to the good management and economy observed, we have, to be sure, Mr. Kite's *ipse dixit* for it, but really the length of time elapsed since the dividends were first promised, tends but little to confirm his assertion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

PHILO VERITATIS.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—NOV. 1.

WILLIAM HENRY FITTON, M.D., Vice-President, in the chair.

The first paper read at this meeting was by Mr. Williamson, on the remains of fishes in the Coal-field of Lancashire. The author having, in a previous account of the Ardwick limestone, described the Ichthyolites found there, consisting of scales of *Megalichthys* and *Paleoniscus*, with teeth of the latter, has now come to the conclusion, in conjunction with Professor Johnstone, that the bed in which these occur is entirely a coprolitic mass. With the above was also described a tooth of *Diplodus gibbosus*. In this, as well as in another pit near Ringley, where the same roof-stone occurs, one or two species of *Unio* were found, as well as remains of *Stigmara ficioides* and *Calamites nodosus*, with other plants.

The next paper read was on the Geology of the Island of Zante, by H. C. Strickland, Esq., F.G.S., which the author commenced by stating, that the structure of this island is simpler than that of the other Ionian islands, and that it presents an epitome of their component rocks in an almost unbroken series. The geological phenomena of Zante may be arranged under the three heads of—1. The Apennine limestone. 2. Tertiary deposits, and 3. Mineral springs.

1. The name of Apennine limestone is preferred for the vast deposit of the south of Europe, especially on the shores of the Adriatic, which is uniform in character for many thousand feet of vertical thickness, and many hundred miles of horizontal extent. Its fossils, though rare, show it to be the equivalent of the cretaceous, and perhaps also of the oolitic series of northern Europe.

This light-coloured limestone, which extends in a ridge along the west coast of the island, often assumes the character of the hard chalk of the north of England. No flints were found, but fossil remains, such as nummulites and fragments of hippurites, occasionally occur. It abounds in numerous faults and fractures, as well as caverns, and has been mistaken for the carboniferous limestone of northern Europe.

2. The tertiary beds repose on the eastern flank of the limestone range, extending thence to the eastern coast. They form several detached hills, rising through the alluvial matter, which forms the central plain of the island. The uppermost strata consist of an aggregate of calcareous and arenaceous particles, forming a pale yellow porous stone, which is easily worked, containing a few fossils; and it is succeeded by a deposit of blue clay and marl, in which occur a few shells of *Pectunculus auritus*, *Natica glaucina*, &c.

Gypseous beds are found on the south coast of Zante, and the strata above them clearly belong to the Pliocene epoch, as many of their fossils are identical with those of the Sub-Apennine hills. The beds below the gypsum contain but few fossils, as crushed echini and obscure bivalves. In one situation a bed of indurated bluish marl contains shells of a *Hyalea* and *Creseis*, larger than the species *H. cornea* and *C. spinifera*, now living in the Mediterranean.

On the west side of Port Cheri, a low argillaceous cliff, containing a few scales and vertebrae of fish, and a species of *Vermiculus*, has probably been brought down from some higher part of the tertiary series, by the subsidence which seems to have formed the valley and bay of Port Cheri, and of which striking proofs may be seen in the parallel striae and hardened exterior smooth surface, on the small surface of a fault in the Apennine limestone, which descends to the sea.

3. The mineral springs. The sources of bitumen for which Zante has been celebrated since the time of Herodotus, rise in the midst of the marshy plain at Port Cheri. The wells yield about forty barrels annually. The bitumen oozes up from the bottom, and above it the well is filled by a spring of clear, cool, and tasteless water. These, and other bitumen springs occurring in the neighbourhood of faults, and there being nothing in the composition of either the tertiary or secondary rocks to account for its production, the author infers that it is derived from the region of volcanic action, which may almost be demonstrated to underlie the Ionian islands.

The last paper read was by C. Darwin, Esq., F.G.S., on the Formation of mould. The author commenced by remarking on the two most striking characters by which the superficial layer of vegetable mould is distinguished. These are—its nearly homogenous nature, although overlying different kinds of subsoil, and the uniform fineness of its particles. This may be well observed in any gravelly country, where, although in a ploughed field, a large proportion of the soil consists of small stones, yet in old pasture land not a single pebble will be found within some inches of the surface. The author's attention was called to this subject by Mr. Wedgwood, of Maer Hall, in Staffordshire, who showed him several fields—some of which, a few years before, had been covered with lime, and others with burnt marl and cinders. These substances, in every case, were now buried to the depth of some inches beneath the turf, as was ascertained by a careful examination of the several fields; and Mr. Darwin stated, that the appearance in all cases was as if the fragments had, as the farmers believe, worked themselves down. But it did not appear to him at all possible that either the powdered lime, or the fragments of burnt marl, and the pebbles, could sink through compact earth to some inches beneath the surface. Nor is it probable, that the decay of the grass, although adding to the surface some of the constituent parts of the mould, should separate in so short a time the fine from the coarse earth, and accumulate the former on those objects which had so lately been strewn on the surface. Mr. Darwin had also observed near towns, in apparently unploughed fields, pieces of pottery and bones some inches below the surface. So on the mountains of Chili he had been perplexed by marine elevated shells, covered by earth, in situations where rain could not have washed it on them.

The explanation which occurred to Mr. Wedgwood of these phenomena, Mr. Darwin does not doubt to be the correct one—namely, that the whole is due to the digestive process by which the common earthworm is supported. On carefully examining between the blades of grass in the fields where the observations had been made, the author found that there was scarcely a space of two inches square without a little heap of the cylindrical castings of worms. It is well known that worms in their excavations swallow earthy matter, and having separated the serviceable portion, eject at the mouth of their burrows the remainder in little intestine-shaped heaps: hence, the fine particles are brought to the surface, and

the cinders, burnt marl, or powdered lime, would by degrees be undermined, and eventually become covered by what was previously the underlying earth. In a field on which cinders had been spread only half a year before, Mr. Darwin actually saw the castings of the worms heaped on the smaller fragments.

On the above hypothesis, the great advantage of old pasture land, which farmers are always averse to break up, is explained; for the worms must require a considerable length of time to prepare a thick stratum of mould, by thoroughly mingling the original constituent parts of the soil, as well as the manures added by man. The author observes, that the digestive process of animals is a geological power of greater extent than might at first be imagined. In recent coral formations, the quantity of stone converted into the most impalpable mud by the excavation of boring shells, and of nereidous animals, must be very great. Numerous large fish (of the genus *Sparus*) likewise subsist by browsing on the living branches of coral. Mr. Darwin believes that large portions of the chalk of Europe has been produced from coral by the digestive action of marine animals, in the same manner as mould has been prepared by the same process on disintegrated rock.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RAILWAYS.—This fertile source of speculation, which, in far too many instances, proved to be like high party feeling in politics—"the madness of many for the gain of a few"—seems now to feel the tide of reaction moving it forward from the state of depression in which the good and practicable projects were involved, through the natural failure of a number of the insane or swindling projects of certain gangs of bubble-mongers on and off the Stock Exchange. The great majority of unsound or dishonest railway schemes having thus been swept away, the fair and legitimate ones now begin to recover from the effects of the panic which arose from the cause stated above. It appears from the quotations in the public prints that the Birmingham, Great Western, Southampton, and Brighton, &c., are sought for in the market with increased activity. These are amongst the few that ever did possess any serious claim to attention, and although we are not very partial to railroads, on account of their being likely to favour monopoly, and for other reasons, yet, as it appears that the public will have such things, why then we say, in the name of common sense, let them be *bona fide* transactions, that will produce benefit to the country, by the capability of affording a safe and speedy transmission of passengers and goods between the principal trading and manufacturing districts, and the favourite resorts of fashion, with the metropolis. To rational views of this kind we can have no objection. These sort of roads never can be common in any country, and this we could prove by the most conclusive arguments. However, that is not now our intention. Our great desire is to guard the public against the host of new bottomless projects which unprincipled men will, in all likelihood, throw into the market, if they find that the sound projects are becoming prosperous. Those which have stood the test of severe parliamentary inquiries afford rational grounds for expecting their issue will be prosperous. Amongst these we think the Brighton project may not fairly be placed, for we find, by the report of Messrs. Locke and Rastrick, that the *direct line*, selected by Parliament, is not only the best, but that it can be completed in from two to three years at a cost of 850,000*l.*, exclusive of the cost of buildings and of land. This sum, it seems, is about 100,000*l.* less than the estimate originally laid before Parliament. The Shoreham branch will cost about 70,000*l.*, and, as the works are to commence the moment when the season shall become favourable, it is stated that in about eighteen months this branch will be completed.—*Morning Herald*.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Notice has been given that a train is now dispatched from the station in Liverpool, for the conveyance of pigs to Birmingham, which will be continued every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. This accommodation will open a new field of traffic to the dealers in Irish pigs, the increase and improvement in this stock having been very great of late. Hitherto the arrivals from Ireland have been principally taken to Manchester and some parts of Yorkshire.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On the 1st of January next this railway will be open as far as Stoney Stratford, and also the Birmingham end as far as Rugby, making in the whole seventy-seven miles of this great undertaking completed.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The Coventry district of this railway is expected to be completed in about a month.

HULL AND SELBY RAILWAY.—The contract for the bridges on this undertaking having been disposed of, the ground has been broken at Selby, and the contractor for the bridge over that place has commenced driving piles for its foundation.

BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY JUNCTION RAILWAY.—We understand that the directors, at their meeting on Wednesday, let to respectable and experienced contractors, the whole of the works on the Stonebridge line, as well as the Elford Contract; thus completing, with the works already in progress, the contracts for the line from the junction with the London and Birmingham Railway, near Stonebridge, to the river Trent, near Burton.—*Birmingham Herald*.

VIENNA AND WAGRAM RAILROAD.—This line of railroad has been completed.

PROJECTED RAILROAD.—Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, has been making preparations for commencing a railroad from Maryport to Carlisle.—*Cumberland Packet*.

HAYLE AND REDRUTH RAILWAY.—The railway embankment across the valley between Carn Brea and Redruth is very nearly completed; and it is not expected to be very long before carriages will be able to pass over the whole line from Hayle to Redruth. The road will be of immense advantage to the places it connects, and the country it runs through: and we very sincerely hope that the spirited proprietors will be well repaid for their adventurous outlay of capital.—*West Briton*.

RUSSIA.—ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 13.—Accounts from Moscow announce that His Majesty the Emperor arrived there in perfect health on the 7th of this month. On Saturday, Nov. 11, the iron railroad from this city to Czarskojeselo was opened. The chief magistrates of the city, the foreign ministers, a great number of ladies and persons of distinction, were invited to witness this first trial, which seems to have succeeded perfectly well, both in the rapidity of the motion, and in respect of safety and convenience. There were 150 persons conveyed in eight carriages, four open and four covered, drawn by one steam-engine of forty horse power, manufactured by Mr. Stephenson in England. The distance of twenty-one versts and a half (fourteen miles) was traversed in thirty-seven minutes in going, and in twenty-eight returning. The directors had provided a breakfast at Czarskojeselo.

RAILWAY EXPERIMENTS.—We mentioned in a former number, that a grant was made by the British Scientific Association at Liverpool, for determining what is called "railway constants." Dr. Lardner, who is one of the committee appointed, is gone to Liverpool for the purpose of commencing the necessary experiments on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Instead of trusting to the rough and erroneous statements of engine-men, we understand the experimental locomotives are to be supplied with an apparatus to enable them to record the details of their own performances, the rate at which they travel, the amount of their exertion, &c.—*Cumberland Packet*.

ACCIDENTS ON THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—On Sunday morning last, the first train from Birmingham, which should leave the station at seven o'clock, waited till about twenty minutes to eight for the letter bags by the London mail; and as they did not arrive, the train then proceeded. Shortly afterwards the mail arrived; and in order to expedite the forwarding of the letters, an engine was immediately dispatched with them, with directions to the engineer to overtake the train, if possible. It is needless to say, the engine having no train to impede its locomotion, proceeded at a very rapid rate along the line, and, the morning being extremely foggy, it suddenly came into collision with the train of which it was in pursuit, a little on this (north) side of Wolverhampton. It struck the mail carriage at the rear of the train with great force, and of course somewhat damaged it; but we believe that no very serious personal injury was sustained. The passengers were thrown against each other, and a number of bruises and contusions, and no small degree of alarm were the result. The train, however, proceeded without delay to Warrington.—Another accident occurred on this line on Wednesday evening last, we regret to say with a fatal result. It seems that a fair was held at Warrington on that day, and a train of empty coal-waggons, belonging, we believe, to the Haydock colliery, was returning from Warrington about six o'clock in the evening, when a number of colliers and women, who had been at the fair, were taken up by those who had the management of the train. Several of

these individuals are said to have been much intoxicated, and in taking them up considerable delay occurred, so that, as the train was proceeding at a slow rate, near Winwick quay, about a mile and a half on this side Warrington, it was overtaken by the Grand Junction train from Birmingham to Liverpool. The rapid rate at which this train was proceeding rendered the collision a very violent one; in fact, some of the coal waggons were thrown down the embankment in the low ground adjoining, which is used as a timber-yard; others were cast on the opposite side of the railway; and the remainder were crushed to pieces or overturned, and heaped one over another across the rails. It was ascertained that one man, a collier, who appeared to be intoxicated, was beneath several waggons in the timber-yard, and after some time he was extricated. As soon as those who were at work so far took off the pressure as to enable him to get one arm at liberty, he waved it, and repeatedly shouted "hurrah!" When got out, it was supposed that one arm was broken, or at least much injured, and he was also very much cut about the face and forehead. He was taken into a neighbouring house, and placed on a chair; and he then appeared to be much shaken and injured by the accident. While some men were employed in liberating this man, it was discovered that a young woman was lying in the field or yard quite dead. She was the wife of one of the colliers on the train of waggons. Notwithstanding the force of the concussion, none of the passengers in the Grand Junction train, so far as we can learn, sustained any serious injury. They were thrown against each other with some force, and some bruises were the consequence; but, as the train was not thrown off the rails, they were not otherwise hurt. There was, of course, a stoppage on the line for about two hours, during which several trains came up, and were detained till the rails could be cleared of the waggons.—*Manchester Guardian*.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A serious accident occurred last Thursday week on the Grand Junction Railway. The Birmingham train, on its arrival at Newton, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, came into collision with some baggage waggons, on which were seated a man and a woman. The latter was flung off by the force of the shock, and killed on the spot. The wheels of the carriage were thrown off the rails, and entered the cheek of the man. In this deplorable condition, he was compelled to remain for some time, for had it been attempted to force the carriage onwards, the wound might have extended itself. Eventually, by means of crow-bars, the man was rescued from his perilous predicament. He remains in a precarious state. The train was delayed by this unfortunate mishap upwards of two hours.—*Standard*.—On Saturday evening last, George Leigh, one of the porters of the railway company, got on the half-past five o'clock train, without the knowledge of the guard. Just as the train arrived at Rainhill, and immediately before it stopped, he fell off, and the carriages passed over both his legs. Thomas Farrington, the gate-keeper at Rainhill, went up to him, and he exclaimed, "Oh, dear, both my poor legs are gone." He was taken up, and, at his own request, sent back to Liverpool by another train. He was conveyed to the Infirmary, where every attention was paid him, but his case was hopeless, amputation being out of the question. He died at six o'clock on Sunday morning.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

INTERESTING ANTIQUITIES.—On Friday week, as the labourers on the Great Western Railway, between this city and Bristol, were excavating for that line, they discovered in the field about 150 yards beyond the Newton Cross-post Gate, on the left, part of a Roman tessellated pavement, very perfect. The discovery was instantly made known to Mr. Freer, the engineer, and to Mr. Edward Davis, the superintending architect for that portion of the contract taken by Captain Wilkins, of Twerton. These gentlemen immediately took the precaution to secure the interesting remains from injury, and the workmen were directed to proceed with more care and caution in the use of their shovels and pickaxes. On Wednesday when we proceeded to view it, further discoveries were made, and the ichnography of a Roman villa was clearly made out by regular walls, parts of which were covered with beautiful fresco in coloured compartments, the freshness of which was unimpaired either by time or the damp to which it had been for centuries exposed. A larger surface of tessellated pavement was also discovered, the further extent of which, to a considerable distance, is also ascertained. One section of this pavement at present visible is about five feet square, in hexagonal forms, composed of minute squares of lias stone, and red and black bricks about one inch square. The other section, at present exposed to view, about fifteen feet in length and three in width, but in a few days the whole, which promises to be of great extent, will probably be clear of the superincumbent rubbish. In addition to the walls and pavements, a vast quantity of tiles and other pottery has been dug out, besides round-headed nails for securing the tiles; among the iron-work is a curious relic, which appears to be a kitchen utensil, resembling a gridiron, but it is much corroded, and requires to be handled with great care. Large masses of the composition called "concrete," upon which the tessellated pavement are always laid, have also been dug out. The villa appears to have been destroyed by fire, and to have thus covered the pavements with the ruins of its roof and walls, as the first layer of rubbish is composed of lime and large stones, the next of black ashes, and the third of tiles, immediately underneath which is found the pavement. There are also the remains of a pedestal, of which as yet enough cannot be seen to assist conjecture. The lower part of the shoot or pipe, which is square and formed of red tile, and intended to convey water to the *impluvium*, is also perfect, and exhibits excellent workmanship. Preparations are making by the gentlemen above-mentioned, to remove these interesting antiquities in a form as perfect as the circumstances will permit, but the spot will require to be strictly watched, as some ignorant or mischievous persons have already attempted to injure the work and to carry off fragments.—*Bath Herald*.

POST-OFFICE IMPROVEMENT.

The following is a copy of a petition to both Houses of Parliament, for the adoption of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan for the improvement of the Post-office, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Scholefield, on Friday, the 8th inst.:

"THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE CHAIRMAN, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN, DIRECTORS, AND MANAGER OF THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND BANK."

"SHEWETH,—That it is of vital importance to the trading interests of the country, that the regulations for the transition of letters should be founded upon correct principles, and carried into effect at the smallest possible charge to the community."

"That it is indispensable to the public welfare that the Post-office should be considered, not as a means of taxation, but as a valuable assistant to commerce, by affording facilities for the rapid and cheap conveyance of letters."

"That by the better regulation of the mail coaches, and the use of railways wherever established, much has been done towards increasing the rapidity of conveyance; but that a new system of delivery is required to ensure to the public the whole of the advantage which might thus be gained."

"That if an uniform rate of postage was charged, or if inducements could be offered for the payment of postage before the letter is put in the office, the delivery of letters would be greatly facilitated."

"That notwithstanding the improved means of carrying letters, the charge for postage continues as high as it has been for the last twenty-five years, to the manifest prejudice of the public good, and to the great injury of the revenue."

"That the high rate of postage leads to numberless infractions of the law, by encouraging the illicit conveyance of letters; a practice which is carried to a great extent, notwithstanding the many enactments passed for its express prohibition."

"That also, in consequence of the high rate of postage, the privilege of franking, instead of being limited to communications between the representative and his constituents, and the Central Government and the provinces, has notoriously degenerated into a means of unrestricted and unpaid correspondence, between all who can avail themselves of its sanction."

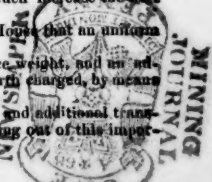
"That even under the present imperfect arrangements, the absolute cost of carrying letters between the most distant towns is so small as to be hardly calculable for each separate letter; that, therefore, if considered as a tax, a large reduction in the rate of postage is called for by every safe and just principle of taxation."

"That the reduction of postage, if granted enough, by vastly increasing the extent of correspondence, and by putting a stop to indiscriminate franking and the illicit conveyance of letters, would probably much increase the net revenue of the Post-office."

"Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honourable House, that an uniform low rate of postage may be established."

"That one penny for every letter under half an ounce weight, and an additional penny for each additional half ounce be henceforth charged, by means of stamped covers, for every letter transmitted by post."

"That more frequent and rapid deliveries of letters, and additional transmissions of mails, may be adopted for the proper working out of this important and beneficial change."



POYASIAN SECURITIES.—It having been determined, at a General Meeting of the CENTRAL AMERICAN COMPANY, on Thursday last, from the forfeiture of the Macgregor Grant, to return the Poyasian Securities held as a part of their capital to the Shareholders, to afford an opportunity for their admission into the new grant of the Poyasian territory, and it having since been represented that the distribution of £640,000 in Poyasian Bonds, and 1,200,000 acres in Land Certificates, the securities possessed by that Company, could not be effected by the 30th inst., the limit for their presentation, the possessors of the new grant hereby consent to EXTEND such LIMIT to the 21st December next. After this date these securities will not be recognised as having any claim on the Poyasian property.

By order of Messrs. Hedgcock, Rensick, Haly, and Brown.
Poyasian Office, Pancras Lane, City, Nov. 28.

N.B. The possessors of the new grant are in no way connected with Sir Gregor Macgregor, neither have they ever been engaged with him in the issue of Poyasian Securities.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOOR.
London Electrical	Adelaide-street	Saturday	7 P.M.
Royal Asiatic	14, Grafton-street	Saturday	2 P.M.
Statistical	4, St. Martin's-place	Monday	8 P.M.
British Architects	43, King-st., Covent-garden	Monday	8 P.M.
Linnean	Soho-square	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Society of Arts	Adelphi	Wednesday	7½ P.M.
Royal	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Antiquaries	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

MONDAY, Dec. 18.—Correspondence and Papers, at Eight, on arrangements for printing the Address of the Special Committee; the donation of the recent Volumes of the Transactions to the Plymouth Mechanics' Institute; and the Volume of Transactions.

WEDNESDAY, 20th.—Meeting of the Society, at half-past Seven.

THURSDAY, 21st.—Mechanics, at half-past Seven, on Mr. P. Walsh's remontoire escapement; Mr. Jos. Davis's dial plate for a clock; Mr. Mapple's plan for protecting chronometers for magnetism; Mr. G. A. Paine's fly for turret clocks; and his micrometer for adjusting the bearings of jewelled holes in turret clocks.

A. AKIN, Sec.

PUBLIC COMPANIES. MEETINGS.

London and Greenwich Railway	City of London Tavern, Dec. 16.	11.
Wheal Brewer Mine	Devonport	19.
East Goss Moor Mining Company	London Inn, Devonport	22.
Canada Company	St. Helen's-place	22.
Glasgow, Paisley, & Greenock Railway	Greenock	26.
Single Rose Tin Mine	Devonport	Jan. 5.

CALLS.

Birmingham and Derby Junction	5/1.	Dec. 16.	As former calls.
Cornwall Gt. United Mining Co.	1/4.	20.	Masterman and Co., London.
Durham County Coal Company	4/1.	20.	As former calls.
Wharfedale Mining Company	10s.	20.	Vere, Sapte, Banbury, & Co.
Cornubian Lead and Silver Mine	10s.	30.	As former calls.
Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock	3/4.	Jan. 10.	Greenock; Lond. & West. Bk.
South-algooth Mining Company	10s.	10.	Office; Lond. Joint Stock Bk.
Great North of England Railway	3/4.	17.	As former calls.

DIVIDENDS.

Tincroft Mining Company	5s.	Office	Jan. 1
Conventry Canal Company	24s.	per share, for half year	
Widlow Copper Mine Company	10 per cent.	for half year	Feb. 1

ASSAY OFFICE, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

MR. HENRY ENGLISH, EDITOR and PROPRIETOR of the MINING JOURNAL, announces to Subscribers and the Public generally, that having made arrangements with Mr. LOCKINGTON BURN, a gentleman of considerable experience in the Analysis of Metals and Minerals, for establishing an ASSAY OFFICE, he will be happy to receive business either at No. 37, New Broad-street, or 12, Gough-square, and is confident in such care and attention being experienced that will secure their future confidence.

THE MINING JOURNAL, And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16, 1837.

In another part of our columns will be found a full account of a late colliery explosion near Newcastle, by which no less than twenty-seven unfortunate beings were in an instant consigned to an awful and untimely fate. Not many months have elapsed since an accident, equally fatal in its results, although arising from a totally different cause, was recorded in our Journal—we allude to the inundation of one of the sub-marine coal mines of Workington, where, owing to the imprudent weakening of the roof, the sea broke in, and twenty-seven persons fell victims to its irruption. Thus, by two coal mine accidents within the last four months, no less than fifty-four persons have lost their lives, to say nothing of the innumerable casualties of a minor nature, of which we regret to observe our Journal seldom fails to furnish weekly examples—many as necessarily pass unnoticed beyond the immediate locality where they happen.

These awful hazards of the miner's occupation, furnish a moral, which we should ill discharge our duty, did we not occasionally point out to public attention, and bring before the notice of those who, residing in the metropolis, or other places remote from our mining districts, have but little idea of the sufferings endured by their fellow-men in the act of furnishing them with the most common necessities of life. How little it is considered by many, and more especially by the upper classes of society, whose station keeps them, unfortunately, too far aloof from the labouring community, at what an expense of human suffering the fuel may have been obtained which, at so trifling a cost, blazes on their fire, and diffuses its genial warmth around their apartment.

To such of our readers as have never resided in the coal mine districts, or personally witnessed the heart-rending effects of a colliery explosion, we can but inadequately convey the scene of misery which attends such an event. Those who have seen it, can hardly require to be reminded of circumstances which must leave an indelible impression upon the memory. The shock of the explosion generally communicates far and wide instantaneous intelligence of the event, and the mouth of the pit soon presents a group of wretchedness which words must fail to describe. The friends and relatives of the unfortunate pitmen underground at the time, chiefly females and children, are seen hurrying from the neighbouring cottages to the fatal spot, where they vainly call with agonising shrieks on the father, the son, or the brother, whose mangled corpse alone, they are in all probability ever destined to see. We will not attempt to describe the intense anxiety endured by the unhappy group—we will not attempt to picture

“The ghastly form,
The lip pale quivering, and the beamless eye”

of the wretched sufferers from the explosion—or the burst of anguish which accompanies the recognition of each scorched or mutilated body brought up from the mine—life, perhaps, scarce extinct—we would rather notice (for even this scene is not without redeeming touches) the noble intrepidity with which the men descend into the pit, the moment that such an attempt can be made with safety (often, indeed, almost before), in order to rescue those who may yet survive below—and the feelings of joy and gratitude which burst forth, as some more fortunate individual is drawn uninjured from the pit and restored to his weeping family.

Scarcely less afflicting than the scene we have now feebly portrayed, and which is sometimes of many days duration, is that which follows shortly after, when the long train of humble funerals, followed by a still longer train of weeping relatives, may be seen slowly winding its way to the neighbouring church, where, in the midst of lamentations, the most piercing and heart-rending, the remains of the unhappy sufferers are consigned to the grave. Need we say that, after this melancholy scene, although the violence of grief may subside, that the real season of distress consequent upon the event is but commencing. The widowed and fatherless inhabitants of many a cottage, hitherto supported in humble competence by the labourer, “now in his narrow cell for ever laid,” have henceforth to struggle through life as best they may; and although we rejoice to say, that local charity is always active on these occasions, and that much misery is thus averted by the humane exertions of the neighbouring gentry, still years must often pass away before the distress arising from the accident can be considered as totally removed.

On occasions like the present, it would, perhaps, be well to make a wider appeal to public sympathy than can be done by local exertion only, and it is chiefly with this view that we now bring the subject before the notice of our readers, hoping that our endeavours may not be unseconded by the powerful aid of our brethren of the Metropolitan press, which is seldom wanting where, as in the present case, the cause of humanity is concerned. On looking over the list of the twenty-seven sufferers by the late accident at Springwell Colliery, we find that no less than eleven of them have left wives and families to deplore their loss. One of the unfortunate men has left a widow and eight children, another a widow and six children, and in one most lamentable case, a father and his two sons were killed—a widow and five daughters being thus left unprotected; we will not, however, repeat details so distressing, but rather turn to the consideration of how they may be alleviated.

It is difficult to conceive a claim on public sympathy stronger than is the present—no blame of negligence or misconduct appears to rest with any individual; the men were pursuing their usual labours in full confidence and security, for, although danger was known to exist, every possible precaution had been taken to neutralize it—yet, by an accident apparently the most trivial and unavoidable, the fall and breaking of a safety lamp, the unfortunate men were cut off in full health and activity, and without a moment's warning of their fate. We need not enlarge on the situation in which their families must be left by this sudden stroke of calamity—at a season of the year cold and inclement like the present. Much will undoubtedly be done for these unfortunate persons by the humane exertions of their more affluent neighbours, and it would be the cause of the most unfeigned pleasure, were our present appeal to be the means of still further ameliorating their sufferings.

In this vast and wealthy metropolis there are, doubtless, many who possess both the heart and means to relieve the misfortunes of their fellow-creatures, whenever the necessity of such assistance is rendered apparent. Among such a fund might soon be raised, not only adequate to, but far exceeding, that which is now required, and after relieving those who are left destitute by the present accident, a surplus might still be left for future casualties of the same nature—thus the foundation of a permanent fund might be laid for ameliorating those misfortunes to which the occupation of the miner is so peculiarly exposed, and which, although, doubtless, capable by attention and the future discoveries of science, of being lessened, can never be wholly prevented or removed.

The labours of the British miner extract annually in coal, metals, &c., the value of at least TWENTY MILLIONS sterling from the dark recesses of the otherwise barren rock, and from this vast creation of wealth, independently of its forming the great foundation of our manufacturing industry, large revenues are, in many cases, drawn by the upper classes of society. Let us hope, then, that some fund may be instituted, some provision made, which will ameliorate the condition of his family, in cases where he falls a victim to the dangers by which he is constantly surrounded.

Much more might be said upon a subject so deeply interesting, but at present we shall rest contented with having thus briefly and generally introduced it to public attention. Should the appeal we have now made be responded to, and we do hope it will not be wholly without effect, the cause we have advocated may ever command, when needful, the best services or exertions which we can offer in its behalf.

It affords us much pleasure to learn from our contemporary, the *Cornwall Gazette*, that the Dolcoath Mine is both increasing its returns and presenting indications of future produce, which cannot be deemed otherwise than satisfactory to the persevering adventurers. Dolcoath is well known as one of the oldest and most celebrated copper mines in the county, and the large produce which it has yielded for near a century, the constant employment which it has afforded to the neighbouring population, and the liberal conduct of the late Lord DE DUNSTANVILLE in its periods of adversity, contribute, with many other local circumstances, to give this mine an unusual degree of interest, not only in its immediate vicinity, but throughout a much wider range.

Nearly a twelvemonth has now elapsed since we noticed, with regret, the permanent impoverishment of the deeper workings, and the consequent suspension of operations in the lower part of the mine, but we then expressed a hope, now we trust about to be realised, that further discoveries, at shallower levels, would still reward the perseverance of the adventurers. We are glad to observe improvements noticed also in the neighbouring mine of Cook's Kitchen, and from the well-known wealth of the adjoining tract, and the operations now carried on at Tin Croft and other mines in the vicinity, it does not appear unreasonable to expect that discoveries will shortly be made, not only beneficial to the district itself, but calculated to inspire confidence in the shareholders of similar undertakings, which still require a further outlay before they can be brought into a productive state.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Consols closed at 93½ for the account, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities 99½ for money. Bank Stock 206½ 202 money, and 208 for account. The premium upon Exchequer Bills at 2½ per diem rules steadily at 47 49, and on those bearing interest at 2d. per diem 42 45.

Portuguese New Five per Cents. 30½, and the Three per Cent. ditto 20 for the account. Spanish Active Bonds 20 with the May Coupons, and 19½ without; November Coupons 22, and May ditto 14; Deferred 7½. Brazilian 80½; Colombian 25½; Mexican Six per Cents. 28½ and Peruvian 20½. Danish 73½; Dutch Stock 54½; Old Fives 101½ and the New Loan 100½.

Great Western Railway Shares 12½ prem.; Birmingham 71 prem., and the ditto quarter shares 19½ prem.; Brighton shares 1½ dis.; and Rennie's ditto 23 24s.; Southampton New Shares 12 prem.; and Croydon Scrip 6½ prem. In Banking Shares the only quotations are Australasia New Shares at 10 prem., and the Colonial Bank ½ dis.

A meeting was held on Wednesday, to take measures to establish a new market for shares, where parties, by paying a smaller subscription than that demanded by the managers of the Stock Exchange, may do their own business. The frequenters of “the alley,” and the dealers who assemble on the Royal Exchange, are the parties who are anxious for some change in the system. The meeting was a preliminary one, and confined to those principally interested. It is not thought probable that the attempt to establish a new Share-market will be successful.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account, 93½; Exchequer Bills, 46 48 pm; East India Bonds, 26 28 pm; Dutch Five per Cents., 101½; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 54½; Portuguese Five per Cents. 29½ 30½; Ditto Three per Cents., 19½ 20. Railways.—Brighton, 3½ per share; Great Western, 12 13 pm; London and Birmingham, 69 71 pm; New, 19 20 pm; Southampton, 15 14 dis.; New, 11½ 12½ pm.

LONDON, DEC. 15.—Copper is firm, and in some demand, with small stock. Tin has receded 3s. per cwt.; foreign, at public sale to-day, has sold at about 74s. per cwt., of indifferent quality. Lead continues firm, as also Iron. Spelter is nominally 15½ 16s. in bond.

REDUTH, DEC. 14.—Average standard, 107½ 7s.—Average produce, 8.—Average price, 5½ 16s. 6d.—Quantity of ore, 3544.—Quantity of fine copper, 283 tons 12 cwt.—Amount of money, 20,699½ 17s. 6d.—Average standard of last sale, 111½ 5s.—Produce, 6½.

BIRMINGHAM METAL MARKET.—COPPER.—The metal market in this town is in a very stagnant and unsatisfactory state. Indeed, of late, as regards copper, the lowest price which the dealers are authorised to name for this article is met by offers from private parties, holders of a few tons, at from 3½ to 5½ below the regular trade price. This has the effect of keeping the trade in a state of great uncertainty, and is, consequently, injurious to the manufacturers for the want of a correct quotation as to the current price of the raw material. This state of things is only to be rectified by the smelters, who appear to be actuated more by a desire for selling quantities to individuals when the price is down, to increase the extent of their yearly trade, than of confining their operations to the current of the regular dealers in copper. No price for copper, as regards this town, can be therefore safely quoted; in London it is fixed at 90½, 92½, and 94½. TIN.—The price for blocks is 92½; fine bars, 94½; and refined, 98½ per ton. SPELTER.—Prices asked, 19½ to 20½ a ton.

IRON.—Another advance has taken place in the price of Welsh iron, which is now 12½ 10s. per ton.—*Hereford Journal*.—We understand that the statement of iron having risen to 12½ 10s. per ton, is erroneous; its present price is about 9½.—*Bristol Journal*.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF THE WEEKLY LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, FROM SEPT. 19 TO DEC. 12, INCLUSIVE:—

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation £17,998,000	Securities £22,729,000
Deposits 10,195,000	Bullion 8,172,000
£28,193,000	£30,899,000

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Thursday, the 14th inst., to receive the announcement of the result of the ballot, for the election of the directors; to consider the expediency of making a further call; and further to decide on the measures to be taken with the shares under forfeiture.

JOHN BARCLAY, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY reported the result of the ballot in favour of the election of Messrs. Barclay, Campbell, Albers, Ashley, and Ninnis, as directors.

The CHAIRMAN said, that he trusted this question being settled, they should be able to proceed in harmony. The directors submitted to the shareholders approbation the making of a further call, which they considered imperatively necessary.

Mr. COHEN wished to know whether Dr. Campbell's code of laws, which had been adopted, was to be considered as a whole, or as a string of regulations, subject to amendments on each?

The CHAIRMAN stated in reply, that the resolution on which the ballot was taken, comprehended them as a whole.

Mr. COHEN having, after some explanations entered into by Dr. Campbell, expressed himself satisfied,

Mr. MURPHY entered at some length into the subject, which called forth further observations, in the course of which, that gentleman stated he had no confidence in the direction.

MESSRS. Murphy, Cohen, and Herapath, argued that these regulations should at once be subject to revision.

The CHAIRMAN, in conclusion said, that the code of regulations having been adopted, they must be governed by its regulations, but the directors did not intend that discussion should be avoided, and the proprietors would be able to pass any amendments at the proper time.

The accounts were then submitted, showing a balance in hand to the amount of 100½ 5s. 7d., the liabilities were 705½ 1s., and the December cost would be about 200½; 7270 were the number of shares on which the calls were paid.

Captain Francis's report was then read.

The CHAIRMAN said, that independent of the time sacrificed, the company had further lost 700½ from the late vexatious disputes, during the last nine months, and had become so impoverished that it was impossible to go on without a call of 5s., and the directors submitted that there should be a call accordingly.

Mr. HERAPATH moved, as an amendment, “That there should be a special meeting to consider the state of the mine and the propriety of abandoning the concern.”

Mr. COHEN took the financial state of the company into consideration, and proceeded to make several remarks opposed to the course pursued by the directors in proposing a call.

Mr. MURPHY also animadverted on the conduct of the directors, declaring his want of confidence, and also his readiness to part with his interest for a mere nominal consideration.

The amendment was subsequently put and lost, and a ballot was thereupon demanded.

The resolution for a call was then put, and carried by a majority of about two to one. A ballot was demanded also on the original resolution. Dr. CAMPBELL said, if this call was made, and not answered, the shares would be irrevocably forfeited.

The CHAIRMAN having moved a resolution to the effect, “That defaulters should be allowed till the 28th to pay up their arrears, but if they neglected to pay them by that day, the shares would be forfeited”—the same was carried unanimously. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at their offices, on Thursday last, to receive the report from the directors on the present state of the company's affairs.

J. D. POWLES, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Degenhardt attended the meeting, having obtained leave of absence to visit his friends, after a residence of six years at the Supia Mines. A report by him, on the state and prospects of those mines was read. Par-

sculars of the reports and of the proceedings at the meeting will be given in our next Number. The meeting was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th of January. It is expected in the mean time that the first parcel of ore from Pamplona, weighing sixteen tons, and worth by assay about 2300*l.*, will have arrived in England, and been disposed of, by which the value of the ore expected to be sent from that district, and the practicability of reducing it here to advantage will be determined.

ENGLISH MINING ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of this association was held at the office, on Thursday, the 14th inst.

Sir THOMAS TURTON, Bart., in the chair.

The object of the meeting was to receive a report from the directors of the judgment recently given by the Master of the Rolls, in the cause *Vivian v. Humphries*, granting to the company a new trial, and directing the following issues, namely—Whether Bolemea was comprised in the sett of the Great St. George Mine, of the 11th Sept. 1822; and in the event of that issue being found in the affirmative, then, whether there had been any forfeiture by breach of covenant or otherwise.

Some other matters were wished to be brought forward by one of the shareholders, but not being within the scope of the special meeting, could not be entertained, and the meeting adjourned.

RIO DOCE COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held at the City of London Tavern, on Thursday, the 14th inst. A very cheering report of the directors was read, from which it appears that when the last accounts left the river, the surveying expedition had progressed further than expected in the time, having completed the survey of the Escadinhas district (comprising the most formidable of the falls), and abundantly confirmed the report of the company's engineer, that a cheap and easy transit might be effected over that part. This early confirmation, joined to the directors repeated assurance of their entire reliance on him, certainly justifies the belief, that the difficulties of the river, far from being of such formidable nature as supposed by the professional gentlemen consulted on a former occasion, are, on the contrary, quite within the power of the company, and, being so, but little doubt can be entertained of the most favourable results, not only direct to the company, but also to trade in general; the latter necessarily following the enormous reduction in cost of transit, by which the manufacturers of this country are brought within the means of a large population in the interior of Brazil.

The report stated that the directors were proceeding with all dispatch with the sawing machinery and an iron steam-boat, in which latter the company's engineer, Mr. Humphreys, would immediately on completion, proceed to the Doce.

Another feature which appeared to give particular satisfaction, was the agreement the board had entered into with Mr. Humphreys, to the effect that his remuneration should be contingent chiefly on the success of the undertaking. This feature is of so desirable a nature, that we give it in the words of the report itself.

1. That the report of the directors now read be received and approved.
2. That the Board be empowered to accept the payment of 1*l.* per share on 160 shares deposited with the bankers of the company since the last meeting.
3. That a discretionary power be invested in the directors to restore such shares as have been declared forfeited, on the payment of the call, together with the interest thereon, from the 23d day of August last up to such time as the payment may be made, subject to the confirmation of the next general meeting.
4. That the directors be authorised to alter the days for holding the half-yearly meetings of the company, as now fixed by its rules to take place on the first Thursday in June and December, to any other day in the same months that may at the time be found most suitable.

"We have the satisfaction of stating, that in further corroboration of the very inviting profits, set before you in our printed report of 31st May last, to be derived from this source alone, the directors have acceded to the proposals of Mr. Humphreys, who agrees that his future remuneration shall be contingent chiefly on the success of the undertaking.

"We cannot but consider this circumstance, knowing as we do the cautious and prudent foresight which has always marked his proceedings in all matters where anything like doubt may attach, as the strongest confirmation possible that all embarked in the enterprise are justified in calculating on an early as well as lucrative return. And it should always be borne in mind that Mr. Humphreys's conviction of success is grounded on data personally obtained on the immediate site of his future labours."

During the meeting a SHAREHOLDER mooted a question about forfeited shares, which gave rise to a lengthy discussion. It appeared that applications had been made at the company's office for restoration of shares, in two of which the board found itself justified in using the discretionary power vested in them for that purpose by the regulations of the company, subject to the confirmation of the next general meeting.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

The first annual meeting of the proprietors of shares in this establishment was held on Wednesday last, at the Company's House, Princes-street, near the Bank of England, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors relative to the state of the affairs of the association, and upon other matters.

GEORGE H. FORSTER, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having read the notice convening the meeting, said he had great pleasure in meeting the proprietors on the present occasion, and as they were well aware that many difficulties must have attended the establishment of the bank in its first year, he hoped they would not raise their expectations too high. He moved that the report of the directors be read.

The SECRETARY then read the report and balance-sheet, the reading of which elicited many marks of approbation from the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN observed that from the expressions which had fallen from the meeting, on hearing the accounts read, he flattered himself that the feelings of the shareholders were in unison with those of the directors. He begged to inform the meeting that a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital subscribed, would be in course of payment on and after the 1st of January next.

Mr. STOCK, in moving that the report just read should be printed and circulated among the proprietors, complimented the meeting on the happy results which had attended the operations of the bank for the first twelve months. He also expressed his satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Pollard as manager, he (Mr. Stock) having, at the suggestion of that gentleman, supported the formation of the establishment. He had been consulted as to the formation of Branch Banks by the London Joint Stock Bank, and his opinion was against any such branches being formed.

Mr. RICHARDSON did not think the accounts read gave sufficient information to the proprietors. He wished to know what sums were taken out of the profits for the building and the expenses. He thought also that the directors ought not to have put down any sum for their exertions, without first having the consent of the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN stated it to be the wish of the directors to give the fullest information, as they had nothing to conceal. By the deed of settlement it was provided that the directors should have 355*l.*, but notwithstanding their exertions had been great to establish the bank, they had reduced their allowance to 253*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* It was further provided by the deed that, in the event of the bank not being productive, no remuneration was to be given to them.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked what sum had been paid towards the expenses of the building?

The CHAIRMAN said the directors had arranged that the building, which was held for sixty-one years, at a ground rent of 325*l.*, should be paid for in periodical payments, to be made over a period of fifty years, thereby allowing the last eleven years to remain unincumbered. They were anxious to err on the right side in coming to this arrangement. The preliminary expenses, as well as the cost of furniture, it had been arranged, should be paid off in ten years. The amount of bad debts in the first year of the operation of the bank had been only 450*l.*

Mr. RICHARDSON was not fully satisfied with the explanations, and moved as amendment, that in the report to be sent to the proprietors were detailed the statements of the mode in which the sum of 355*l.* had been expended. It was of importance that the utmost publicity should be given to the transactions of the bank, by which the confidence of the public would be gained.

Mr. HALL suggested that if the proprietors were assured they could have access to the Company's accounts, the objects contemplated by the amendment would be obtained.

The DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN assured the meeting that all the shareholders might have access to the accounts. The chairman had already explained how the sums in question had been expended.

The CHAIRMAN again read a statement of the expenditure of the 535*l.*. It comprised 150*l.* for the building, 250*l.* for rent, salaries 980*l.*, directors' allowance 2355*l.*, bad debts 450*l.*

Some conversation took place relative to the internal concerns of the bank. One proprietor expressed his astonishment that the losses by bad debts were so small.

Mr. RICHARDSON had supported the establishment of the bank as necessary to check the tyranny of the old system. He considered that the petition presented to Parliament against the return for the City by one of the directors (Mr. Ambrose Moore) was likely to injure the establishment.

Mr. MOORE defended the course he had taken. As a director of the Bank, he was not to be called upon to give his political opinions. He was not to be the slave of any party, and the proprietors would not think the less of him for the exercise, as a citizen of London, of his political rights. The introduction of a question like that brought forward by the hon. proprietor, was a useless attempt to excite discord in an assembly connected solely with banking shares. Without considering the provisions of the deed of settlement, he (Mr. Moore) was ready, if the proprietors thought fit, to resign his office.

The report of the directors having been received, and ordered to be printed and circulated, thanks were given to the directors, the chairman, and to Mr. Pollard (the manager of the bank), after which the meeting adjourned.

LONDON GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

A very numerous meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held on Tuesday last, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, to take into consideration the affairs of the company, and the alleged conduct of the directors.

Dr. GRAHAM in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, who addressed the meeting at considerable length, said it was reported that the directors had transferred nearly all their shares (amounting to 1500) to men of straw, in order to release themselves from liability; that they had sold shares when they bore a premium for their own benefit, and when they were at a discount had charged the company with the loss; and that there was not now the slightest probability of success in the undertaking. Proceedings had been commenced against himself and other shareholders for non-payment of calls, but if they were not withdrawn a bill of discovery would be forthwith filed against the directors. Scarcely any of the shareholders had paid the last instalment, and many were anxious that the scheme should be at once abandoned.

Mr. ALEXANDER GALLOWAY, of Smithfield, said that he had been threatened with proceedings for non-payment of the last call, but was determined to resist unless the conduct of the directors was satisfactorily explained.

Mr. EDWARDS then moved that a committee of five of the shareholders present be appointed, with power to inquire into the affairs of the company, and to examine all necessary documents, books, and papers, and that they report thereon at a subsequent meeting of the shareholders to be called within a month.

After a long and angry discussion, the resolution was carried unanimously, with the modification that the directors be requested to permit the examination of books, papers, &c., and to call a meeting on or before the 5th January next.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY EXTENSION LINE.

A meeting was lately held at the Bush Inn, Bristol, of the scripholders.

Mr. RUDHALL, in the chair.

It appeared that the deposit paid on this line was 5 per cent.; but by the new standing orders an addition of 10 per cent. was required. In reply to questions by Mr. H. R. Hall, Mr. CARLISLE said, that the directors were resolved on proceeding, but in the event of the new orders not being rescinded, he for one should be for giving the undertaking up. The amount already disbursed was 6800*l.*; the balance in hand 11,000*l.*, and if the undertaking were at once abandoned, and the affairs wound up, after all debts were paid, there would be a clear surplus of full 30*s.* per share. Whatever might be the result of Mr. Guest's intended motion, relative to the standing orders, the company were shut out from applying for a bill till the session of 1839. Every one must feel assured that a railroad would be made between Bristol and Gloucester; the only question was whether the time had yet arrived for proceeding with it. At the general meeting they would be enabled to judge whether the undertaking would be desirable as a good investment, or whether it would answer their purpose as a speculation.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

MOUNT'S-BAY MINING COMPANY.

East Ding Dong Mine, Dec. 11.—In forwarding my report, I beg to state that our new shaft is sunk to the adit level, where we have a good course of tin going east and west—the lode in this place is exceedingly good. We are now driving our ten fathom level east and west on the course of the lode, which is a large and kindly one, and in the course of a few fathoms more driving we shall get into the principal course of tin, which is upwards of eighteen fathoms in length, dipping towards the hill; when we get thus far we shall be raising large quantities of ore. We commenced stamping our best ore on Monday last, and in the course of a short time we shall have a parcel of tin for sale. Our stamping-mill works well—the burning-house is nearly completed. We are looking out for a small engine to draw the water and stamp our surplus ores, as the machinery is not sufficient to keep pace with the ore raising—to sum up the matter, our prospects are exceedingly good, and daily improving. A. BENNETTS.

CORNUBINE MINE.

Dec. 9.—In reporting of this mine to-day, I am sorry to say that we have done but little underground this week; the water has not been out but a short time during the week, but I am happy to inform you that our new engine is to work on Tuesday next. Our engineer has been here nearly all the week, and has got it about so that we shall work on Tuesday, shortly after which you may expect a report much more interesting to the directors than they have been for some time past. JOHN BORLASE.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 9.—Thirty-two Fathom Level.—East and west are looking better than they have been, having a kindly appearance, and I believe contain more tin, and the ground much more favourable; we have two men in the back of this level breaking some tolerable work. The stopes in the back of the twelve fathom level, on Fagan's lode, are a little improved: all other places remain much the same. J. BRAY.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 11.—I have to inform you that the ground in the engine-shaft continues very hard. The south branch, in the eighty fathom level west, is nine inches big—good saving work. The north branch is one foot big, chiefly mudie; the horse of killas is from four to five feet wide. The lode in the stopes, in the back of the eighty fathom level, is one foot and a half wide, producing about two tons of ore per fathom. The branches in the eighty fathom level east are composed of granite, towards Flap-jack lode, is somewhat improved for driving. The lode in the twenty fathom level east is about one foot big, composed of caple, with spots of ore. S. SECCOMB.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 11.—In handing you the weekly report of this mine, I beg to say I have carefully inspected the various parts of the mine this day. I do not see the slightest alteration has to be noticed: the appearance remains much the same as in my last report—our various duties are going on steadily. All the castings for the grinder are now on the spot; we hope to see her to work by the commencement of the new year. We expected to sample on the 15th upwards of thirty tons of silver lead ores, but as the weather is now making against us, I fear whether we shall be able to do so. SAM. HARPUR.

GWINEAR MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 9.—The ten fathom level, west of Harden's shaft, is not driving in the direction it was. We are taking a direction to bring it more immediately under the principal old workings in that part of the mine, and the end at present is poor. Winze sinking under the ten fathom level west, has been sunk about four feet under that level; we save all the lode, or rather all the ground we break, as the whole length and breadth of the winze is productive for tin; there is no particular improvement in the ten, east of Williams', as yet—the ground is good. The twenty, west of Harden's shaft, continues good. We save all the work we break in driving, as it is all productive more or less of tin. In Parbola south mine we have already sunk this week six fathoms in Duncan's shaft—the ground continues very good. We continue also to drive the twenty east towards the intersection of the copper lodes, and I have no alteration to report since my last. C. N. BEATER.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 9.—I beg to hand you our this day's monthly setting report at Wheal Leeds. The quantity of ore we are breaking and bringing to grass encourages us to expect a good sampling next time. We regret the hard floor of ground we have in the shaft, from the sixty to a seventy fathom level, but there is every appearance it will not be of long duration. C. N. BEATER.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 11.—There is no alteration in our bottom levels since my last. I regret to inform you, that the breakage of the bucket-rod and balance-bob rod has kept the sumpmen fully employed. The lode in the eighty-five fathom level continues as productive as last reported, and is now better than two feet big. At our next sampling we shall sample about thirty-five tons of silver lead ores. We sold on Wednesday last a parcel of silver lead ores to B. Somers, Esq., computed twenty-eight tons (21 cwt.) 28 tons 15 cwt. 3 qrs., at 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per 21 cwt., which amounts to 434*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* MARK JAMES.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 11.—I beg to inform you of our proceedings of the last fortnight, with the state of the mine. The south lode, in the twenty fathom level east, is about eight inches wide, composed of white iron, mudie, spar, and fluor, but poor at present. We have not yet got so far east as the cross-course; but from the appearance of the ground, we are not far from it. In the five fathom level, west of Flap-jack shaft, where we have risen some silver ores, is become poor, and in the back of the same level is much the same. I have put the men to sink in the bottom of the same level, where the lode has got a more promising appearance. I hope it will prove to be productive. JOHN WILLIAMS.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 11.—In reporting to you to-day, I beg to inform you that the sumpmen have finished cutting the pit at the thirty-five fathom level, and have commenced driving east; and the lode appears to be more kindly, having on Friday last broken some very good stones of tin. You are aware, that at a bottom level there are circumstances arising that prevent the men from pursuing steadily their work; and upon every little accident that happens to the engine, the water gains upon us in such a manner, that it occupies some time to fork it, so as to enable them to resume their labour. The lode in the twenty-four fathom level continues of the same description as last reported. The lode in the sixteen fathom level is still large, but rather coarse work for tin. The lode in the winze, sinking at this level, continues large, as last reported, and much the same for tin; neither do I see any material change in the winze sinking at the nine fathom level. I think the tribute pitches, generally speaking, are improved in appearance during the last week. FRANCIS EVANS.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 12.—Eastern Diagonal Shaft.—Cross-cutting south at the bottom of this shaft, in search of more lode. Twenty-five Fathom Level.—Lode in the eastern end three feet, with kindly gossan, producing some good ore. In the western end, lode two feet wide, one foot good ore. Adit Level.—In the eastern end, lode three feet wide, producing some good stones of ore. In the rise, lode three feet six inches wide, two feet on the south part very good for ore. Twenty Fathom Level.—Still cross-cutting at this level. Thirty Fathom Level.—Lode in this end two feet and a half wide, about ten inches good for ore. Stopes in the back very good: promising lode in the winze sinking below this level. Twenty-seven Fathom Level.—Lode poor at present. Diagonal Shaft (under thirty fathom level).—This shaft is down to the water nine fathom four feet six inches below the thirty fathom level; as such, we have this day put the men to drive east, at the bottom of the shaft. Thirty-six Fathom Level.—Lode in the eastern end large and poor; nothing down in the cross-cut since our last. Forty Fathom Level.—Lode five feet wide, producing ore all through, but low in quality. C. PENROSE.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

Great St. George, Dec. 12.—Matters at St. George south mine, and at Wheal Prudence, remain much as they were when last reported; as is also the case in every other department of our operations; we have, therefore, nothing new to communicate. H. HUMPHRIES.

EAST MULBERRY HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 30.—At your request I have been and examined this mine to-day, and I find that there is a quantity of tin stuff already brought to grass, which, in the course of a fortnight, I expect will be begun to stamp, as the stamps is now in a state nearly ready to be put to work. The sump or engine-shaft, is about twelve fathoms deep, and a cross-cut is commenced, which will intersect the lode in about six fathoms driving; the ground is good, and will stand without timber, which is a great advantage, and as soon as the tin lode is cut, I should recommend by all means to continue the cross-cut still further south, to intersect a fine copper lode, which is about thirty fathoms apart from the tin lode. In the western part of the sett, near Beal's shaft, there is a beautiful strata of killas ground, in which there is a great number of rich tin branches for fifteen fathoms wide; and there is also a fine copper lode, some of which I have taken up to day will produce, I should say, full twenty-five per cent., this lode will fall into the channel of tin ground in driving about thirty fathoms. I am only sorry that it is not convenient just now to purchase some shares in this promising concern, and from the quantity of tin stuff now at surface and the favourable indications of the lodes, I hope ere long that the expectations of the most sanguine will be realised, for I consider there is every probability of the mine turning out a good and rich one. WILLIAM THOMAS.

Laniet, Dec. 13.—Since the above report our stamps have gone to work, and I find the tin stuff equal to my expectations, which I have before stated, worth about 400 tin to 100 sacks, and, will make a profit to the adventurers (on this part of the mine) of at least twenty pounds per month, and shall have tin to return about the latter end of January next. We have commenced sinking Beal's shaft another ten fathoms which, I hope will be down by the latter end of next month, and from reports, which I have received, expect to get into workings where we shall be able to raise some valuable tin ores. At the engine-shaft, we are still continuing our cross-cut, but have not discovered any thing as yet worthy of notice. WILLIAM HOOPER.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

In driving the forty fathom level east and west of the engine-shaft, the lode is large and hard, and although without ore, is of a kindly appearance; I am inclined to think another lift to the fifty fathom level, will make a material alteration in favour of this part. The twenty fathom level, east of the cross-cut, at Williams's, in the north lode, is much as named in my last, producing occasional stones of ore. At Christow, we are preparing to alter the pit-work for sinking under the twenty fathom level; this level, we are extending east and west by four men in each end; the lode is two feet wide, producing occasional stones of ore, imbedded in a fine stratum of country. At Slaughter, we are drawing some fine work, particularly from the twenty fathom level; the end west on the north lode is worth 8*l.* per fathom; and the same level, west, on the south lode, is improved, but the two branches not having met, I cannot speak much of its riches, though producing ore, and leaving tributaries ground; the pitches also in this level are looking well, particularly the two new ones; in fact, all our pitches are turning out as well as we could have expected—the tributaries are working well. The thirty fathom level, east of Slaughter, is into the cross-course; I intend continuing it, to find the lode on the other side. The winze from the twenty fathom level, we are obliged to suspend, being down to water; we have a good lode in sinking, and shall resume it as soon as the bottom level is extended far enough to let down the water, which will be from six to eight fathoms. We weighed off the ores yesterday, and the quantity was 89 tons, 19 cwt. 2 qrs., at 4*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* W. SINCOCK.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 11.—We have commenced driving east and west upon the lode from Buckingham's Diagonal-shaft, at a forty-two fathom level; the lode in each end is about fifteen inches wide, composed of fluor-spar and yellow ores, and we hope we shall find some good ore ground before and above us in this new level, so that in the course of a month or so we may have some productive pitches to set. Thirty Fathom Level (east of the little cross-course, on Buckingham's lode).—The lode in this level is increasing in size, and has a kindly appearance. Thirty Fathom Level (west of Hodge's cross-course).—The lode continues about eight inches wide, composed of pench, spar, and yellow ore. Thirty Fathom Level (south on Hodge's cross-course).—Driven about five fathoms in the past month. We have set to drive west on the new lode south (the one last cut), and we are able to say, as far as we have seen at present, that it will more than pay for driving, besides leaving us backs to work away on tribute; and we shall increase the number of hands here as the air will enable us to do. Our tributaries are working regular, and we consider they are getting fair wages. M. WILLIAMS.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 13.—We shall sample next week, and you shall be informed of the quantity in my next letter. The lode in the back of the twenty-two west is from two to two and a half feet big, set at 5*s.* in the 1*l.*, at which price the tributaries are getting fair wages. In the end we have not broken the lode for the last week. In the thirty-two fathom level west the lode is large and spotted with ore. I expect we shall soon get into ore ground of some importance in driving this level west. The ground in the cross-cut, south to Midwinter's, continues to improve; the water is so far abated in the bottom of the winzes, in the fifty-two, that we intend to recommence sinking there next week. The lode in the sixty-two west is large—the leader from eight inches to one foot big. In the eastern end we have been desuing the lode, and intend to do so for some time before we break it. J. STEPHENS.

FOREIGN MINES.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

Guantanamo, Sept. 18.—*Guadalupe*.—The August accounts have not yet been received, so that I am unable to advise the amount of the dividend which may have been received from the mine during the last month.

San Lorenzo and Asuncion.—The shaft in the former has now been sunk as deep as it will be necessary to go, at least for some considerable time to come, and the several works of speculation in both mines have been going on steadily, but without any particular novelty worthy of communication. The buscones cannot be prevailed upon to work with any constancy or regularity, and very little ore has been extracted by them for some time past.

Sirena.—The following is the comparison of weekly cost and produce since last advices:—

Week ending Aug. 12, memoria	\$ 803 1 7	mine share of sale	\$ 938 5 6
" 19 "	1005 0 4	" "	864 2 6
" 26 "	829 2 6	" "	787 7 0
" Sept. 2 "	1050 6 0	" "	903 4 0
" 9 "	967 6 2	" "	1871 0 0

The last week's sale, it will be observed, was a very satisfactory one, and the present state of the hacienda labor of Amparo and several of the campos, especially that of Nombro de Dios, gives ground for hope that our weekly results may continue favourable.

Tepeyac.—The frente of San José having now reached the extremity of the third and last parte, encaja de la mina, and the lode having in no way improved, I have determined to suspend this work and to commence the cross-cuts mentioned in my letter of July 21. That to the cuerpo baxo, will be opened at the extreme end of the canon and frente of Santo José, because from this point it will cut the cuerpo in about thirty varas, also part of the lode where the creston on the surface seems most promising. That to the Cuerpo Alto will be a short work, of about ten varas. These are the only further trials I am desirous of making, and if they are unsuccessful no others will be undertaken. I beg to refer you to the plan which accompanies Captain Morecom's report, which will show the present junction of the frente and also the two intended cross-cuts.

Valenciana Drainage.—The fall of water up to mid-day, on the 2nd instant, was fifty-six and a half inches, when the water having reached the level, at which the company was under obligation to place it. A verbal notification was immediately given of the abandonment of the contract, and the drainage subsequently to that day and hour has been carried on at the sole expense of the Valenciana mine. The houses of Rué and Perez Galvez have taken the engine on rent (the terms of hire are stated to be \$30 per week, the engine to be returned in the same condition as received).

Guantanamo, Sept. 15.—I beg reference as usual to the annexed abstract of the week's report and note of sales; the sale at Sirena was a very good one, leaving \$900 and upwards after paying the memoria; about thirty cargoes of ore extracted from the Nombro de Dios campos were sold for \$670, but I think they went off rather high. These campos are on a side branch of the vein, under some old workings; no opinion can therefore be formed as to the future respecting them, but at present they are giving very good ore. You will observe the Tepeyac frente has been suspended, I shall notice this mine more particularly in my general dispatches on Monday.

Guantanamo, Oct. 6.—The annexed is an abstract of mine report and note of sales appertaining to last week. The "expediente," in the Melado lawsuit, has finally passed to Lic. D. Vicente Rodriguez for sentence. Our lawyer gives me hopes that it will issue favourably. JOHN STANLEY.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

Accounts were also received from these mines of a very favourable character, with a remittance of 30,000. Water lowered in Dolores to within four varas of the bottoms, and good smelting ores raising well of the winze.

BOLANOS MINING COMPANY.

Advices were received yesterday, but their arrival being so late in the week the insertion of them must be unavoidably postponed until next week; however, we may state that very great progress had been made in the works at Bolanos—the ley of the ore is improved from 6 to 14 oz. San Clemente is looking well. Veta Grande much as usual, profit about \$5000.

THE MINES.

DOLCOATH.—We are not aware of any recent discovery in this once valuable mine; but the sale, being upwards of one hundred tons above that of the preceding month, is pretty strong proof of improvement: considering the extent of the mine in length, breadth, and depth, and the very many kindly points to which the skilful miner has to direct his operations, we are in almost daily expectation of witnessing important discoveries. Indeed, when we reflect on the splendid courses of ore which at one time enriched the Water-stile and Brigan dressing floors, and consider that as yet these lodes have been proved only at comparatively shallow levels, we feel confident that at greater depths they cannot fail of again becoming productive. These observations we conceive are applicable also to various other parts of the mine. In fact, one of the side lodes in the Wheel Bryant district has been wrought for some time past with success, and with every prospect of further improvement; and there are others both north and south, of which equal hopes may be entertained. But of this extraordinary mine, there seems to be no end; and the observation once made as to Camborne-vean, may be equally applied to Dolcoath—namely, that she shall be "first and last too." Great dependence has been placed on the new south lode, which presented a very kindly appearance at the adit level. This lode has now been out in one of the deeper levels, the sixty, we believe, and has produced occasionally "squats" of very rich ore; but, from local circumstances, amongst which the hardness of the ground may be reckoned, operations in this quarter will of necessity be slow and expensive. There is little doubt, however, that they will ultimately be successful.

COOK'S KITCHEN.—Here we can speak without hesitation of a most decided improvement. One of the northern side lodes has been intersected at several levels, and at various points, and has everywhere proved productive. It is a fine strong "champion lode;" is all in whole ground, and easily reached, having but a few fathoms only to cross-cut from the old lode. At the shallow levels it produces fine bunches of rich gossan ores; further down, some beautiful courses of rich yellow ore; and in the lower levels, it becomes more "peachy," showing a pretty deal of tin; indeed, in one place there is a splendid course of tin. Nearly all the products of this mine have a strong tinge of blue, which almost makes one forget old Cook's Kitchen with its red and slimy tin doles. In addition to what we have described, there is a decided improvement on one of the old lodes going east. It appears that in former years, the miners had driven several levels home to a cross-head, which they took for the cross-course, and not caring to open the ground too near the Tin-croft sett, which was then full of water, they suspended their operations, leaving this cross-head untouched. Recently, however, they have extended their operations in that direction, and find their prospects very good; having a productive lode, and several fathoms of whole ground more than they expected, the whole of which they will be able to remove, as Tin-croft is now working, and there will be no fear of water from that quarter. —*Cornwall Gazette*.

DREADFUL ACCIDENTS.—An explosion of fire-damp took place in one of the headings at Clay Cross tunnel, by which a workman of the name of Parrot, was severely burnt. It is a singular fact, that two of the inspectors had but a few minutes previously been in with lights, when there was no indication of foul air whatever. —*Derbyshire Courier*.—A miner named Michael Cornu, employed in the Plymouth Iron Works, suffered a very dangerous injury from the fall of a large mass of coal on his head while in the mine. He was knocked down, and the scalp was torn away from about half of his head; but, by the skilful assistance of Mr. Russell we are happy to learn that he is recovering. It is much to be regretted, that the precautions for propping up the roof of the levels so as to prevent these destructive falls of coal, are frequently neglected by workmen. —An inquest was held at the Angel Inn, on the body of Morgan David, aged 32. It appeared on the evidence of Roderick David, brother of the deceased, that on Wednesday, about one o'clock, they were working together in a coal level belonging to the Plymouth Iron Company, when a mass of coal, about two tons in weight, fell on the head of the deceased. Every possible assistance was rendered in extricating him, but he died shortly after. Verdict—"Accidental death." —*Merthyr Guardian*.—On Wednesday morning last, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out at Wheal Chance engine-house, which consumed the whole of the wood work of the building, and did considerable damage to the machinery. Happily no lives were lost, nor was any person injured. The cause of the fire is not known.

GOLD AND SILVER MINE.—New South Wales papers, to the 15th of August, have been received. A gold and silver mine has been discovered near Segenhoe, the estate of Mr. T. P. Macqueen. Several specimens of the ore were forwarded to the Colonial Secretary. The discoverer is a poor Russian. The mine is on Crown land.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

We have the painful duty of recording the particulars of a melancholy catastrophe, from an explosion of foul air at Springwell Colliery, near Wreckington, four miles from Newcastle. The pit is the property of the Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth and partners.

The catastrophe occurred between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 6th inst., when, of twenty-nine men and boys at that part of the Hutton seam of coal where the blast took place, twenty-seven unfortunately perished, viz. fifteen men and twelve boys. Many of the men have left wives and large families. The following is a list of the unfortunate sufferers, the bodies of all of whom have been brought up:—

Thomas Hedley, aged 15, Alexander M'Cree, aged 50, and George M'Cree, his son, aged 18, the former has left a wife and a large family; Edward Price, aged 40, has left a wife and eight children; Robert Price, aged 24, nephew to the above; George Hunter, aged 17; W. Fenwick, W. Fenwick, jun., and Mark Fenwick, father and two sons, the former leaving a wife and five children; G. Ridley, aged 16; Todd Wakefield, aged 32, has left a wife and four children; T. Wear, aged 24; Andrew Awfliek, aged 27, has left a wife and four children; Joseph Ramsay, aged 37, left a wife; James Beedling, aged 21; George Simpson, aged 41, has left a wife and five children; William Hunter, aged 40, deputy overman; Henry Gray, aged 23; James Simpson, aged 31, has left a wife and five children; Liol. Robson, aged 17; Forster Banks, aged 26, has left a wife and four children; James Henderson, aged 30, has left a wife and four children; Joseph Mason, aged 32, has left a wife and large family; Joseph Richey, aged 30, and Luke Richey, aged 18, brothers, the former leaving a wife and child; and Samuel Hood, aged 12. Two boys, named Robert Punccheon and George Oliver, who were at the entrance of the district at the time of the blast, were brought up alive, and are expected to recover.

On Thursday the 7th inst., an inquest was held before Mr. Michael Hall (coroner for Chester Ward) and a respectable jury, at the house of Mr. Thomas Maughan, the Springwell Inn, on the bodies of James Henderson and Thomas Mason. The witnesses examined were Mr. Nicholas Wood, colliery-viewer, and general manager to Lord Ravensworth and partners for their several works; Mr. George Southern, resident viewer to the Springwell Colliery; Mr. C. Steel, overman to the colliery, and several pitmen who have worked in the mine, both recently and formerly. From the testimony adduced, we learn that the depth of the pit to the Hutton seam is 128 fathoms, and that the dip of the seam of coal is the east, at a decline of one foot in sixteen. After the accident in 1832, every available means were adopted to improve the ventilation of the mine, the most expensive and effective of which was the formation of a communication from the Springwell Pit to another shaft on the Black Fell, the former being the downcast, the latter the upcast, so as to secure, as nearly as the nature of such works will admit, a free current of air. The pit, with these improvements, was not considered by the pitmen to be at all "fiery," to use their own expressive language, but, on the contrary, they deemed it to be quite safe. It appeared, also, that the state of the working parts had been vigilantly attended to; indeed, owing to their strict attention to duty, the resident viewer and the overman narrowly escaped destruction, as they had just left the part where the explosion occurred, and were blown down by the after current. In similar calamities, the immediate cause of the calamity remains shrouded in mystery, but in the present case a discovery has been made which leads to the strongest inference, that the accident was so purely accidental, that it could not have been prevented by any foresight or prudence. The workings of the pit were in two different parts called "districts." One of these districts, about a mile from the shaft, and where sixty-one men and boys are at work, was not affected by the blast. In the district where the accident happened, about a mile from the shaft, the operations of working what is called "the whole coal," and "the broken," were going on. To our distant readers we may explain, that "whole coal," in mining phrase, means the seam in its imbedded, unbroken state. In operating upon this, the pitmen work out stated portions, leaving "pillars" of coal to support the roof of their subterranean workshop. Eventually these pillars are removed, the roof being temporarily sustained in the mean time by props of wood, and this is called "working the broken." This "broken" part of the workings of coal-mines is always considered the most dangerous, from its greater liability to the generation of foul air, and in removing the pillars safety lamps were exclusively used in Springwell Pit. The custom is, however, when working the unbroken seam, to blast it with gunpowder, and in this operation the men used candles. It is in the pillar workings, however, where, notwithstanding the employment of the safety lamp and the still further precaution adopted of supplying the men with locked lamps as they went down to their work, that the fatal accident is supposed to have occurred. There remain traces of the fire in "the broken" workings, particularly the scorching of the pit props. Near there, also, has been found the safety-lamp of Edward Price, in such a position as to lead to an inference that it had fallen across the roadway, and been accidentally run over and broken. Thomas M'Nay, waggon-way wright, John Todd and William Potts, pitmen, spoke to finding the broken lamp, and tracing the explosion from the northern extremity, where the lamp was found, to the south end, and from thence westward to the whole coal working north to the shaft. The gauze wire and glass of the lamp were broken, and otherwise much bulged in, and the body of Edward Price was found not far from it. The lamp was identified, from the number on it, as being the one the unfortunate man used, and the breaking of it, in the opinion of the witnesses above named, was the cause of the fire. The jury, after a few minutes' conversation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Three horses, as well as the unfortunate men, were killed by the explosion. The workings of the pit were less injured than might have been anticipated. —*Newcastle Journal*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE COAL-FIELD.—Within the last few days, two new veins of coal have been struck in the hilly district, likely to furnish the market with a very abundant supply of superior coal. The one is of a bituminous, and very cheerful quality, on the Llancach estate, the joint property of Lord Dynevor and J. M. Richards, Esq., which is worked by the under lessees of Sir Christopher Smith, Bart. The other is a coal, which we also predict will be a great favourite, found by the spirited exertions of the Messrs. Wayne, of Aberdare, on the property of Mr. William David, at Abernart-y-groes, in that parish. The extent of both these veins is very great, and they are generally considered to be of as good quality as any in the Principality. —*Merthyr Guardian*.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A singular discovery was made in Blaen-y-nant lead mine, near Mold, Flintshire, a few days ago. The workmen at the end of one of the levels were surprised, and obliged to run for their lives, in consequence of an immense rush of water suddenly bursting in upon them. After three days the water totally disappeared; and, on cautiously proceeding to the place, they found an opening through which the water had issued, of about four inches diameter. Hearing a sound as of a heavy run of water inside, they enlarged the aperture so as to admit of their passing through, and found that it was the bed of a subterranean river, which in all probability affords the principal supply to the far-famed St. Winifred's Well, at Holywell, from which it is distant about twelve miles. The stream being then shallow they explored it about sixty yards down, and were astonished to find several large caverns to the right and left, from the roofs and sides of which were suspended numerous and beautiful specimens of white spar or stalactites. The company are in high spirits, these appearances being considered favourable for a large lodgment of ore. —*Shrewsbury Chronicle*.

MINE PILFERING.—A "pair" of tributaries from the Carn Brea mines have recently been committed to our county prison, charged with having stolen about four tons of rich ores from a set of "stopes" the property of the adventurers of the said mines.

MAGNESIA.—A. M. E. Goudot, a chemist settled at Bogota, has sent several specimens of minerals to the French Academy of Sciences, coming from the provinces of New Grenada. Among others, are some beautiful pieces of native sulphate of magnesia, in fibrous masses, the bundles of which are bent like the fibres of wood when forced into a contrary direction to their axis. The precise situation of this mineral is not known, as the natives who sell it to the chemists carefully conceal the place from which they take it; but these people come from the province of Caqueza. M. Roulin, who conveyed these specimens to the Academy, had himself, in the year 1823, found sulphate of magnesia in great abundance in the neighbourhood of the village of Caqueza, but it was not crystallised, and existed in an efflorescent form on the surface of the black slate, among which the Rio Negro has formed its channel.

MINERALOGIST TO HER MAJESTY.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint as mineralogist to Her Majesty, S. Mawe, 149, Strand, of Italian alabasters, shells, minerals, &c.

THE AMERICAN TRADE.—We are happy to hear that some of our largest American houses have, within the last few days, given out orders to the manufacturers to a considerable extent; and it is confidently anticipated that the spring trade with the United States will be a brisk one. —*Birmingham Advertiser*.

ON THE STUDY OF ASTRONOMY.—Science, regarded as the pursuit of truth, must ever afford occupation of consummate interest, and subject of elevated meditation. The contemplation of the works of creation elevates the mind to the admiration of whatever is great and noble, accomplishing the object of all study, which, in the elegant language of Sir James Mackintosh, "is to inspire the love of truth, of wisdom, of beauty, especially of goodness, the highest beauty,—and of that supreme and eternal Mind, which contains all truth and wisdom, all beauty and goodness. By the love of delightful contemplation and pursuit of these transcendent aims, for their own sake only, the mind of man is raised from low and perishable objects, and prepared for those high destinies which are appointed for all those who are capable of them." In tracing the connexion of the physical sciences, astronomy affords the most extensive example of their union. In it we perceive the sciences of number and quantity, of rest and motion. In it we perceive the operation of a force which is mixed up with every thing that exists in the heavens or on earth; which pervades every atom, rules the motions of animate and inanimate beings, and is as sensible of the descent of a rain drop as in the falls of Niagara, in the weight of the air as in the periods of the moon. The heavens afford the most sublime subject of study which can be derived from science. The magnitude and splendour of the objects, the inconceivable rapidity with which they move, and the enormous distance between them, impress the mind with some notion of the energy which maintains them in their motions, with a durability to which we can see no limit. Equally conspicuous is the goodness of the great First Cause, in having endowed man with faculties by which he can not only appreciate the magnificence of His works, but trace with precision the operation of His laws, use the globe he inhabits as a base wherewith to measure the magnitude and distance of the sun and planets, and make the diameter of the earth's orbit the first step of a scale by which he may ascend to the starry firmament. Such pursuits, while they ennoble the mind, at the same time inculcate humility, by showing that there is a barrier which no energy, mental or physical, can ever enable us to pass; that, however profoundly we may penetrate the depth of space, there still remain innumerable systems, compared with which those apparently so vast must dwindle into insignificance, or even become invisible; and that not only man, but the globe he inhabits, nay, the whole system, of which it forms so small a part, might be annihilated, and its extension be unperceived in the immensity of creation. —*Mrs. Somerville's Connexion of the Sciences*.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, December 12.

INSOLVENT.

Dec. 11.—John Lush, Taunton St. Mary Magdalen, Somersetshire, tailor. BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Edward Waters, Caerleon, Monmouthshire, scrivener.

BANKRUPTS.

D. Morgan, St. Mary-at-hill, spice merchant. [Bolton, Austin-friars. J. Stephenson, Mortimer-street, Marylebone, plumber. [Johnson, Basinghall-st. C. Fricker, Brighton, grocer. [Cattlin, Ely-place. C. Johnson, Glamford Briges, Lincolnshire, innkeeper. [Dyneley, Coverdale, and Lee, Field court, Gray's Inn. T. H. Bennett, Chevenham, timber merchant. [King, Verulam-buildings. G. Hardesty, Sheffield, table-knife manufacturer. [Rodgers, Denbigh-square. C. Gapper, Brinton, Somersetshire, carrier. [Turford, King's Bench-walk, Temple. J. and J. Wilson, Nottingham, hosiers. [Anstee and Hobson, Raymond-bldgs. A. Birks, Manchester, linen-draper. [Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple. W. E. Burgess, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, draper. [Mansfield, Swansea. J. G. White, Liverpool, merchant. [Chester, Staple Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 4, D. Davis, Castle-street, Houdditch, silversmith—Jan. 4, J. P. and C. E. Hicks, Eastington, Gloucestershire, clothiers—Jan. 5, G. T. Whittington, New London street, merchant—Jan. 4, J. Verrey, Regent street, hosier—Jan. 8, J. Bonnor, Cheltenham, ironmonger—Jan. 8, R. Hewett, Cheltenham, brickmaker—Dec. 28, T. Fowler, Basingstoke, Hampshire, victualler—Jan. 16, J. Leicester, Warrington, Lancashire, bobbin turner—Jan. 4, E. Sinclair, Northumberland, common brewer—Jan. 3, W. Harrison, Bristol, leather factor—Jan. 6, J. Shipman, Nottingham, grocer—Jan. 8, E. Ollerenshaw, sen., Manchester, and Redcross-st., Southwark, cotton spinner.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Jan. 2.

W. Killbe and C. Lyndatt, Gravesend, licensed victuallers—J. Carter, Rumbidge, Hampshire, tanner—J. Cla ke, Liverpool, painter—W. Fraser, Wilton, merchant, b-keller—T. Patterson, Lower John-st., Golden square, tailor—J. Webb, High street, Southwark, linen-draper—O. Evans, Ulster-place, Regent's Park, surgeon—G. Strutt, High-street, Camberwell, ironmonger—G. Seager, Cornhill, tailor—N. Ozle, Camberwell, steam-carriage builder—W. Duckett, Whaplode, Lincolnshire, farmer—J. Bradbury, Sheffield, cutler—G. A. B. & G. A. Fielding, Portsea, brewers.

Friday, December 15.

INSOLVENTS.

Dec. 13.—John Stear, Oxford-street, hosier. Dec. 14.—Thomas King Everett, Chesham, Hertfordshire, lime-merchant. Dec. 15.—Edward Goodwin, New-cour, Crutched-friars, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Williams, Union-court, Broad-street, Irish provision broker. [Billing, King-street, Cheshire. W. Lupton, Ewell, Surrey, innkeeper. [Martineau and Co., Carey-st., Lincoln's Inn. G. Cook, Faversham, Kent, grocer. [Child, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street. C. Richardson, Limehouse, timber-merchant. [Lang, Fenchurch-street. E. R. Kett, Oxford, chemist. [Holmes, Great James-street, Bedford row. T. Wythes, Northfield, Worcestershire, coal-merchant. [Young and Jackson, Essex-street, Strand. D. Davies, Lydney, Gloucestershire, coal-master. [Blower and Co., Lincoln's Inn. H. Conway, Liverpool, general merchant. [Buckstock, Bunce, Vincent, and Sherwood, Paper-buildings, Temple. W. Barton and J. Barton, Stockport, cotton-spinners. [Ross, Symonds Inn, J. Scott, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, fruiterer. [Bell, Brodick, and Bell, Bow Church-yard, Cheshire. P. Hughes, Edge Hill, Lancashire, brewer. [Ross, Symonds Inn, Chancery-lane. J. Turner, Manthorpe-cum-Little Gonerby, Lincolnshire, wool-buyer. [Williamson and Hill, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn. J. B. North, Taunton, wine-merchant. [James and Terrell, Basinghall-street. W. Wakeman, Shenstone, Staffordshire, wharfinger. [Austin and Hobson, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 5, J. S. S. Martin's-lane, woollen-draper—Jan. 5, J. Deeley, Raureth, Essex, miller—Jan. 5, J. Anderson, Old Broad-street, merchant—Jan. 5, W. Milnes, Leeds, woollen-draper—Jan. 9, W. Bridger, Petworth, Sussex, grocer—Jan. 8, T. Turberville, Worcester, hop merchant—Dec. 21, C. R. Rimer, Southampton, provision-merchant—Jan. 11, W. Head, Moleston, Pembrokehire, coal-merchant—W. H. Smith, Bootle, Lancashire—Jan. 18, W. Sands, Leeds, tailor.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Jan. 5.

W. S. Castel, Piccadilly, printer—J. Shotton, Lamb's Conduit-street, livery-stable-keeper—J. Wiggins, High Holborn, woollen draper—W. Mitchell, St. Helen's-place, banker.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—The market for West India sugar has assumed a somewhat more animated appearance this week, and altogether it looks firmer; the grocers are the principal buyers, full prices have been obtained particularly for the better descriptions; fine Jamaica fetched 67s.; good ditto, 65s. to 66s.; middling grey and yellow from the most esteemed colonies 62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. per cwt. The purchases during the week average at 4 1/2 lbs.

Mauritius.—There has been some inquiry by private contract from the grocers for these descriptions, but the transactions are trivial in consequence of the small quantity offering, and none has been offered by public auction.

EAST INDIA SUGARS.—At public sale, 200 casks of Bengal, duty paid, fetched high prices, viz. 49s. to 50s. per cwt. In Manila or Siam no business has been done.

Refined Sugars.—In this market there has not been any change in prices worthy of remark; the supply of goods, particularly those equal to the standard, continues short. There has not been much business done, but there is an increased firmness on the part of the refiners, and full previous rates have been paid; double crushed brought 36s. 6d. to 37s.; Dutch crushed, 3 s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—The market for British Plantation coffees is not quite so brisk as last week, which may in a great measure be attributed to the late rapid rise in prices; the market, however, has been steady, and no alteration can be quoted in prices; 167 casks of Jamaica were sold as follows:—the fine qualities at 108s. to 116s.; middling, 104s. to 107s.; and good ordinary, 88s. to 96s. per cwt. Ceylon coffees have supported last week's quotations; for Mocha, we have had a good demand, and the market continues firm.

TEAS.—With the exception of a demand for company's Congous, at a profit of 1d. to 2d. per lb. on the sale prices, there is nothing to notice; the market is firm. The free trade auctions will commence on Monday.

NEW FRUIT.—In prices very little alteration has taken place; it is week, and there is still a fair portion of business doing; a large parcel of Chesne Raisins

PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT REDRUTH,

DECEMBER 7.

Purchasers.	Mines.	Tons.	Total.	Price.	Amount.	Total Amount.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. ENGLISH COPPER CO.	Dolcoath	53		2 12 0		137 16 0
2. VIVIAN & SONS.	East Wheal Crofty	106		3 10 0	371 0 0	
—	.....	95		4 2 6	391 17 6	
—	.....	42		2 6 0	95 12 0	
—	.....	41		2 3 0	88 3 0	
—	.....	29 1/2		5 19 0	175 10 6	
—	.....	74		5 0 6	371 17 0	
—	United Hills.....	80		3 6 6	266 0 0	
—	.....	63		3 2 0	195 6 0	
—	.....	24		10 3 6	244 4 0	
—	Dolcoath	23		2 14 0	18 18 0	
—	Fowey Consols ..	35		5 5 0	183 18 4	
—	.....	49 1/2		4 2 6	204 3 9	
—	Tincroft.....	45		3 2 0	139 10 0	
—	.....	40		3 19 6	159 0 0	
—	East Pool	26		5 1 6	182 14 0	
—	.....	29		10 18 6	316 16 6	
—	Freleigh Consols..	96		4 19 6	328 7 0	
—	.....	25		4 19 6	124 7 6	
—	WhealAnn Frances	16		1 16 0	28 16 0	
3. FREEMAN & Co.	East Wheal Crofty	69	903	6 8 0	441 12 0	3887 1 1
—	.....	13		4 3 0	53 19 0	
—	United Hills.....	14		4 19 0	69 6 0	
—	Dolcoath	7		2 14 0	18 18 0	
—	Tincroft	50		6 6 6	316 5 0	
—	Stray Park.....	60		7 10 6	602 0 0	
—	.....	80		4 16 0	288 0 0	
—	.....	31		2 13 6	96 6 0	
4. CROWN COPPER CO.	Dolcoath	7	329	2 14 0	18 18 0	1886 6 0
—	South Towan.....	54		4 15 0	256 10 0	
—	.....	50		5 6 6	266 5 0	
—	.....	40		5 6 6	213 0 0	
—	Wheal Seton	27		7 17 6	212 12 6	
5. NEVILL, SIMS, DRUCE, AND Co.	Dolcoath	55	178	6 5 6	345 2 6	937 5 6
—	.....	32		2 8 0	76 16 0	
—	.....	7		2 14 0	18 18 0	
—	Fowey Consols ..	113		8 5 0	932 5 0	
—	.....	35		5 5 0	183 15 0	
—	Tincroft.....	27		6 14 0	180 18 0	
—	South Wheal Bassett	96		4 18 0	479 8 0	
—	.....	43		4 4 6	181 13 6	
—	South Caradon....	44		8 17 6	390 10 0	
6. WILLIAMS, FOSTER & Co.	East Wheal Crofty	107	452	3 10 0	374 10 0	2780 6 0
—	.....	89		5 3 0	458 7 0	
—	.....	42		2 6 0	96 12 0	
—	.....	41		2 3 0	88 3 0	
—	.....	81		5 6 0	429 6 0	
—	.....	2 1/2		5 19 0	175 10 6	
—	.....	52		4 6 0	223 12 0	
—	.....	70		5 1 0	353 10 0	
—	.....	13		4 3 0	53 19 0	
—	United Hills.....	90		3 6 6	299 5 0	
—	.....	60		3 9 0	267 0 0	
—	.....	24		10 3 6	244 4 0	
—	.....	46		7 11 6	348 9 0	
—	Fowey Consols ..	35		5 5 0	183 15 0	
—	.....	49 1/2		4 2 6	204 3 9	
—	.....	23		4 12 0	156 16 0	
—	South Wheal Bassett	42		6 7 0	266 14 0	
—	East Pool	36		5 1 6	182 14 0	
—	.....	29		10 18 6	316 16 6	
—	South Caradon...	44		8 17 6	390 10 0	
7. VIGORS & Co	Dolcoath	56	1003	3 13 6	265 16 0	5062 16 9
—	.....	54		3 7 0	180 13 0	
—	.....	40		4 15 6	219 13 0	
		156				606 2 0
		3074				£15267 13 4

PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA,

DEC. 6.

Purchasers.	Mines	Tons	Total.	Price.	Each parcel	Total Amount.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. FREEMAN & Co.	Allibies	76		8 6 0	630 16 0	
—	....	70		9 10 6	665 15 0	
—	Cobre	54		10 16 0	583 4 0	
	....	28		10 0 0	280 0 0	
			228	1 17 6	....	2159 15 0
2. GREENFELL & SONS.	Ballymurtagh ...		53			99 7 6
3. CROWN COFFER CO.	....	39		3 13 0	142 7 0	
—	....	29		3 12 0	104 8 0	
—	Ballygahan	27		4 2 6	111 7 6	
—	....	24		4 2 6	99 0 0	
			119			457 2 6
4. NEVILLE, SIMS, DRUCE, and Co.	Chili	36		29 12 6	1066 10 0	
—	Ballymurtagh ...	39		3 13 0	142 7 0	
—	Llandegal	17		5 5 6	89 13 6	
—	....	12		7 17 0	94 4 0	
—	Cwm	23		8 9 0	104 7 0	
			127			1587 1 6
5. VIVIAN AND SONS.	Allibies	94		9 1 0	850 14 0	
—	Knockmahon	76		8 16 0	668 16 0	
—	....	54		7 17 0	423 18 0	
—	Chili	43		17 19 0	771 17 0	
—	....	45		32 1 0	1442 5 0	
			312			4157 10 0
6. WILLIAMS, FOSTER, & Co.	Allibies	102		9 4 6	940 19 0	
—	....	89		10 8 0	832 0 0	
—	....	52		9 11 0	496 12 0	
—	Knockmahon	79		7 14 6	610 5 6	
—	....	53		7 8 0	392 4 0	
—	Chili	90		18 5 6	1644 15 0	
—	Ballymurtagh	29		3 12 0	104 8 0	
—	Valparaiso	16		16 19 0	271 4 0	
			501			5292 7 6
MINES ROYAL	Cobre	84		12 16 0	1075 4 0	
7. —	....	26		17 1 0	443 6 0	
—	American	14		4 6 6	60 11 0	
			124			1579 1 0
			1464			15332 5 0

SALE OF BLACK TIN.

Sampled Dec. 8, and sold at Treloweth, Dec. 12, 1837.

Mines.	Tons.	Total.	Price.	Each Parcel.	Money in each Mine.	Purchasers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carnbrea	16	47 2 6	754 0 0			Bolito & Co.
...	15	46 2 6	691 17 6			
...	41	42 10 0	191 5 0			
...	14	37 10 0	56 5 0			
Consolidated Mines	15	45 15 0	686 5 0			
...	10	45 5 0	452 10 0			
...	6	45 17 6	275 5 0			
Great Work	22	55 12 6	...			1414 0 0
...	...	...	...			1223 15 0
Boscawell	13	53 0 0	689 0 0			985 5 0
...	5	49 5 0	246 5 0			
Cook's Kitchen	11 1/2	43 12 6	501 13 9			746 6 3
...	35	45 5 0	158 7 6			
...	4	42 2 6	86 5 0			
Wheal Mary	2	46 10 0	465 0 0			741 0 0
...	6	46 0 0	276 0 0			
Marazion Mines	8	46 15 0	374 0 0			712 8 9
...	7 1/2	45 2 6	388 8 9			
Wheal Darlington	7 1/2	48 2 6	360 18 9			
...	3	46 5 0	138 15 0			
Levant	10 1/2	43 5 0	499 13 9			492 10 0
Wheal Olds	8	57 15 0	452 0 0			462 0 0
Wheal Castle	5 1/2	48 12 6	267 8 9			
...	12	44 15 0	78 6 3			345 15 0
Wheal Reeth	5	46 0 0	230 0 0			
...	1	44 15 0	44 15 0			
Morvah & Zennor	6	49 5 0	...			274 15 0
Boscawell	5 1/2	49 5 0	...			295 10 0
East Levant	4	47 15 0	...			324 10 0
Wheal Ann Dues	3 1/2	53 15 0	...			191 0 0
...	21 1/2	...	...			183 2 6
			10479 18 9			

PRICES OF MATERIALS IN CORNWALL.

AS SUPPLIED AT THE PRINCIPAL MINES IN THE FOLLOWING MONTHS.

7 & 8. 9 & 10	7 & 8. 9 & 10
7s 6d 9s 6d	14s 6d 16s 6d
Common iron, per cwt.	Ditto machine
Half-inch square ditto, and	Iron-wire work, per foot.
five-eighths	Board nails, per cwt.
Best tough whin chain	Half-board ditto, per 1000
Boiler plates	Hatch ditto
Hoop iron	Hatch ditto
Nail rods	Hatch ditto
Miners' shovels	Linseed oil, per gallon
Charcoal iron	Rape ditto
Gunpowder, per 100 lbs.	Clutch, per foot
Leather, per lb.	Flax
Coals, per ton, at quay	Sheet lead, per cwt.
Candles, per dozen lbs.	Narrow bands
Tallow, per cwt.	H 2 steel (12 lbs.)
Ropes	2s. nails
Flat ropes	Rick hits
Hemp	Shovel hits
White yarn, per lb.	White ground lead
White rope	Red lead
Brass-wire sieves, each	

* The figures at the top of the columns refer to months—as 7 July, 8 August &

PRICES OF SHARES AT BIRMINGHAM.

BANKING COMPANIES.	£ s. d.	Derby CANALS.	£ s. d.
Birmingham Banking Co.	10 0 17 10 0	Grand Junction	100 0 133 0 0
Birmingham & Midland	5 0 5 4 0	Leeds and Liverpool	100 0 390 0 0
Birmingham, Town & Dist.	5 0 5 12 6	Stourbridge	145 0 330 0 0
Commercial Bank of Engl.	5 0 4 12 6	Stratford-on-Avon	79 10 40 0 0
Dudley & West Bromw.	5 0 8 2 6	Trent and Mersey	50 0 560 0 0
Gloucestershire	10 0 19 5 0	Leicester & Northamp.	83 10 88 0 0
Liverpool	10 0 22 2 6	Leicester	14 0 225 0 0
Liverpool & Westminister	10 0 19 10 0	Manchester & Bolton	142 17 1900 0 0
Manchester & Liver.	15 0 19 6 0	Regent's, or London	33 15 16 0 0
Bank of Manchester	25 0 25 0 0	Shropshire	125 0 138 0 0
Northern and Central	10 0 2 15 0	Stafford & Worcester	140 0 75 0 0
Nottingham Provincial	35 0 32 0 0	Shrewsbury	125 0 280 0 0
Stourbridge & Kidderm.	7 10 11 15 0	Asbury de-la-Zouch	113 0 65 0 0
Walsall & S. Staffordsh.	5 0 5 15 0	Warwick and Napton	130 0 200 0 0
Warwick & Leamington	5 0 7 12 6	Warwick & Birmingham	100 0 255 0 0
Wolverhampton	5 0 10 10 0	Worcester & Birmingham	78 8 80 0 0
Derby	10 0 11 15 0		
Leicester	15 0 26 0 0		
Coventry Union	5 0 4 12 6		
Coventry & Warwicksh.	5 0 13 0 0		
RAILWAYS.			
Liverpool & Birmingham	96 0 149 0 0		
Ditto quarter shares	5 0 21 10 0		
Grand Junction	90 0 209 0 0		
Great Western	55 0 66 0 0		
Birmingham & Derby	15 0 6 10 0		
Birmingham & Gloucester	12 0 2 15 0		
Manchester & Liverpool	100 0 200 0 0		
Ditto quarter shares	25 0 50 10 0		
Midland Counties	10 0 0 0 0		
North Midland	25 0 23 10 0		
Leeds and Manchester	20 0 20 5 0		
London Grand Junction	5 0 2 12 6		
Eastern Counties	5 0 12 0 0		
Great North of England	7 0 0 0 0		
Birmingham, Bristol, & Thames Junction	3 0 0 5 0		
Bristol and Exeter	5 0 10 0 0		
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	7 10 2 0 0		
London & Greenwich	20 0 14 10 0		
London & Southampton	45 0 34 10 0		
London and Brighton	5 0 12 0 0		
South-Eastern	7 0 3 9 0		
Dudley & Wolverhampton	2 10 1 17 0		
CANALS.			
Birmingham	79 5 220 0 0		
Birmingham & Liver. Junction	100 0 26 15 0		
Coventry	730 0 0		
Dudley	100 0 84 0 0		

PRICES OF SHARES AT LIVERPOOL.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
Liverp. & Manch. Railway	100	197	0	0	Stockton and Darlington	100				
Ditto Quarters		25	47	5	0	Liverp. & Har. W. Works	450	0	0	
Ditto New Halves		20	56	10	0	Booth ditto	312	0	0	
Manchester, Bolton, & Bury		78	60	10	0	Liverpool Coal Gas	355	0	0	
Railway and Canal		78	60	10	0	Liverpool New Gas & Coke				
Bolton and Leigh ditto	100	0	0	0	0	Company	100	196	0	0
Warrington & Newton do.	100	179	0	0	0	New Shares	90	176	0	0
Kenyon and Leigh ditto	100	125	0	0	0	Exchange Buildings	159	0	0	0
Wigan Branch ditto	100	88	0	0	0	Liverp. Marine Assur. Co.	25	10	5	0
North Union, late Preston						Ocean Assurance Company	10	6	12	6
and Wigan ditto	90	69	0	0	0	Bank of Liverpool	10	23	15	0
St. Helens and Runcorn						Manchester and Liverpool				
Gap ditto	100	25	0	0	0	District Bank	15	20	2	6
Grand Junction ditto	95	208	0	0	0	Royal Bank of Liverpool	500	512	10	0
London and Birmingham do.	90	149	0	0	0	Commercial Bank of Liver.	10	19	2	6
Leeds and Manchester do.	15	15	2	6	0	Union Bank of Liverpool	10	12	2	6
Hull and Selby	5	0	7	6	0	United Trades ditto	10	10	2	6
Midland ditto	15	9	0	0	0	Tradesmen's Bank	5	5	0	0
North Midland ditto	25	24	0	0	0	Northern & Central Bank				
South Eastern	7	3	0	0	0	of England	10	3	0	0
Birmingham & Gloucester do.	124	3	0	0	0	Commercial Bank of Engl.	5	4	15	0
Great Western Railway	55	66	0	0	0	North & South Wales Bank	10	9	5	0
Eastern Counties	3	0	11	6	0	Bank of Manchester	10	11	17	6
Edinburgh and Glasgow	2	0	16	0	0	Wilts and Dorset Bank	10	10	7	6
Edinb. Leith, & Newhaven	3	0	16	0	0	East of England Bank	10	9	17	6
London and Brighton	5	2	10	0	0	Borough Bank	7 4	12	12	6
Leicester & Swanningdon do.	60	77	0	0	0	South Lancashire Bank	7 4	12	6	0
Leicester & Southampton	60	81	0	0	0	Worcester	23	28	5	0
Cheshire Junction	5	1	4	0	0	Rock Rock Ferry	15	18	15	0
Manchester South Union	5	2	15	0	0	Monk's (Woodside)	10	4	2	6
Chelt., Oxford, and Tring	10	2	0	0	0	Egremont	10	0	0	0
Birmingham and Derby	5	0	0	0	0	Liverpool Steam Towing	4	0	0	0

PRICES OF SHARES

JOINT STOCK BANKS

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount paid up.	Share Price.	Value.
25,000	Agric. & Com. of Irel.	25	10	250
5,000	Australian	40	40	1,600
1,500,000	Bank of Scotland	40	58 8	235,200
10,000	Bank of Birmingham ..	50	10	500
10,000	Birmingham Bank	50	5 16 10	300
500,000	British Linen Co.	100	100	100,000
	British North Amer.		20	17
3,000,000	Commercial	100	100	183
	Colonial	100	25	24 8
3,000	Equitable Loan	9	3	27
10,000	Foreign Banking Co.	10	3	30
2,000,000	Glasgow Union	50	50	65
10,000	Gloucestershire	50	10	10
6,000	Hampshire	50	5	10
10,000	Hibernian	100	25	4
3,000,000	Lancaster & Cor. Bg. Co. .	20	36	4
30,000	London & S.W. Dis.	10	21	5
3,000	Lancaster	100	20	20
25,000	Liverpool	100	10	23
	Lond. Joint Stock Co.		7	7 4
50,000	Manch. & Liver. Dis.	100	15	10 4
20,000	Manchester	100	25	27
20,000	Natm. & Glamorg.	20	10	13 4
20,000	North & South Wales	10	13	12
5,000,000	National	10	10	13
20,000	Natl. Bank of Ireland ..	50	17 15	5
10,000	Nat. Provinc. Engl.	100	35	32 15
80,000	Nor. & Cnt. B. of Eng. ...	10	10	5
10,000	North Wilts.	25	5	8
20,000	Proy. Bk. of Ireland	25	25	40
10,000	Royal N. Scotl.	10	16 8	8
2,000,000	Royal of Scotland	100	100	16 8
7,000	South African	10	6	5
20,000	S. of Ireland, Cork.	25	5	5
4,000,000	Western of Scotland	30	10	12
50,000	W. of Eng. & S.W. Dis. .	10	12	12
20,000	Wilts and Dorset	15	7 4	15
GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES				
0,000	Alliance	10	3	3
2,500 Bath	20	16	16
				18

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES

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DOCKS.						
5,400 Commercial.....	100	100	55	3	July	
1,666 East India.....Stock	100	100	107	6	Sep.	
1,666 Ditto Additional.....				4	—	
1,608 East Country.....	100	100				
5,310 London.....Stock			53	23	Dec.	
Ditto Bonds.....			99			
2,000 West India.....Stock			95	4	Dec.	
2,000 Bristol.....	147	147	80	21	Dec.	
324 Ditto Notes.....			113	5	Nov.	
756 Folkestone Harbour.....	50	50				
500 Ditto Bonds.....	50			5	—	
500 Grand Collier Docks.....	50	1				
7,525 St. Katharine.....Stock	100	100	99	44	Jan.	
500 Ditto Bonds.....			100	44	Oct.	
200 Do. Bonds for 10 years.....			99	42	—	
500 Deptford Pier.....	20	3				
500 Herne Bay Pier.....						

BRIDGES.						
0 Hammersmith.....	50	50	22	10	Jan.	
0 Metropoli. Suspension.....	30	2				
1 Southwark w. new sub.....	63	63	2	13	Dec.	
0 Do. New of 4 ft. span.....	20	20	4	12	Dec.	
0 Vauxhall.....	70	70	17	17	Dec.	
8 Waterloo.....	100	100	3			
0 Do. old Annuities of 8f.....	60	60	19	18	Feb.	

BRIDGES

Hammersmith	50	50	22½	10s	Jan. —
Metropolitan Suspension	30	30	2	—	—
1 South-west new sub. . .	63½	63½	2	1½	Dec. —
Do. New 7½ per cent. . .	50	50	14½	13	Dec. —
0 Vauxhall	704	704	17½	17s	Dec. —
8 Waterloo	100	100	3	—	—
Do. old Annuities of 8s. .	60	60	19	18s 8	Feb. —
Do. new do. of 7s. . . .	40	40	—	16s 4	Feb. —
0 Ditto Bonds	—	—	118	5	Feb. —
WATER WORKS.					
Birmingham	25	25	21½	9s	—
Colchester	100	100	—	—	—
East London	100	100	145	6	Jan. —
8 Glasgow	50	50	—	—	—
Grand Junction	50	50	41½	24	Jan. —
Edinburgh Joint Stock	25	25	—	—	—
Kent	100	100	39	2	Jan. —
Liverpool Bottle	22½	22½	326	10	Jan. —
New River London Bridge	—	—	—	—	—
Water Annuities	—	—	58½	14	Oct. —
Manchester & Salford . .	100	30	—	—	—
Portsea Island	50	50	—	—	—
Portsmouth & Faringdon	50	50	1	—	—
Do. New	50	50	22	1	Mar. —
100 Kamsgate	10	8	10	—	—
Vauxhall, late So. Lond. .	100	100	87	4s	Oct. —
West Middlesex	63½	63½	88	3s	Dec. —
York Building Co. L. P. .	—	—	35	11½	Oct. —

BOARDS

ROADS.					
Arche and Kent Tn.	30	30	..	188	1 & 1
Barking	100	100	22	1	1 & 7
Commercial	100	100	75	1	1 & 7
East India Dock Br.	100	100	..	..	1 & 7
Great Dover St.	..	..	..	216	1
Highgate Archway ..	70	307	9	..	..
New North Rd. Stock	100	100	..	..	..

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.					
Adelaide Gal. of Science	50	..	..	..	..
London, w. Bronze Tick.	783	783	20
London University ..	100	100	24
Russell	25	25	78
King's College	100	100	29

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New North Rd.	Stock	100	100	..	.	-
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LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.				
Adelaide Gal. of Science	50	—
London, w. Bronze Tick.	752	752	20	—
London University	100	100	244	—
Russell	25	25	7 1/2	—
King's College	100	100	28	—

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